NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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EXHIBITION

The exhibition of Mr. Lin Fon-Ming's paintings, at the University L'Aurore, Avenue Dubail, will be prolonged to November 26.

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To-day's Events

NOVEMBER

21 A.W.C. Library Tiffin, 12.30
21 Vladimir Havsky in a piano recital, Lyceum Theatre, 9.15
21 For. Y. Lecture: 'Living Costs' by Miss E. M. Hinder
21 First baptism in China (1584)
21 Tungkadoo Cathedral begun (1847)
21 Japanese captured Port Arthur (1894)

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
Station XMHD: 760 kilo., 395 metres

Coming Events

NOVEMBER

22 S'hai. Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show, Shanghai Race Club
22 Lions Club tiffin, Navy Y. 12.30
22 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
23 S'hai. Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show, Shanghai Race Club
23 American Thanksgiving Service, Holy Trinity Cathedral, 11 a.m.
23 'Vagabond King', music by W. Kollo, Russian Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
23 For. Y. Debate: 'For. Y. Debates Should Be Broadcast'
24 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
24 Shanghai Golf Club annual general meeting, American Club, 6.15
25 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
25 'Vagabond King,' Lt. Opera, Lyc., 8.45
26 Municipal Orchestra, 7th Symphony Concert, Lyceum Theatre, 5.15
26 'Vagabond King,' Lt. Opera, Lyc., 8.15
27 League of Pals, First Annual General Meeting
28 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Art' by Dr. J. C. Ferguson
28 A.W.C. Bridge/Mahjongg, 3
29 Prof. Porgé Cello-Recital. At the piano: Hans Baer, A.W.C., 9
29 A.D.C. Club Evening, Lyceum, 9.15
30 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
30 B.W.A. Tea and Concert, 4.15
30 Royal Asiatic Society meeting, 5.30
30 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Chaucer', R. B. Whittington, M.SC., C. C. Club, 5.30
30 Community Church Concert, 9
30 Ballet Russe, gala performance of 'Notre Dame de Paris', ballet in 3 acts, music by Drigo, Lyceum, 9

DECEMBER

1 B.W.A. Home & G'den. Section, 10
2 Fun Fair, Union Church Hall, 2.30
2 Ballet Russe, 'Notre Dame de Paris,' (The Hunchback of Notre Dame), 3-act ballet, based on Victor Hugo's novel, music by Drigo, Lyceum, 9
3 Ballet Russe, Lyceum, 2.15 and 9
6 Mahjongg and Bridge, For. Y., Aid of St. Olga's Orphanage, 2.30-7
7 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
7 S.W.A. meeting and exhibition, C.S.F., 4
7 Royal Asiatic Society Soiree, 5-7.30
7 Free Christian Science Lecture, 1647 Avenue Road, 6
7 Betar Girls' Dance, A.W.C., 9
9 Alpha Kappa Omega Scholarship Fund Raffle drawing, Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road, 4
15 Shanghai Younger Set variety show, 'Dithyrambics'. Proceeds for B.W.A. War Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
16 K.K.K. Bazaar, Masonic Hall, 2.30

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U.S. Marines Anniversary
Polish National Day
King Victor Emmanuel III's Birthday Reception
Boy Scouts' Jamboree
S.S.P.C.A. Comic Dog Show
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" and Sunday PICTORIAL SECTION are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

The "North-China Daily News" will be glad to send its photographer to public and private parties and events without obligation. Requests should be addressed to Photograph Department, "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

The Lofty Dream :

Results of Sunday Thought

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Sunday at home. And now for a little harmless relaxation. So let me see if I might not oblige our young friend, and my epistorial opponent, who, I notice, has gone through quite a spiritual metamorphosis since last he wrote—gauntlet thrown! armed cap-à-pie, lance at rest, on a snorting charger, straight at—the windmill!

And now, the dear tenderfoot complains that I had, in the words of the song, "done him wrong." And this simply because I had said that I was outskirting his not too certain comprehensibility—to which he now owns up by a becoming confession that he practically registers zero on the subject he had tackled. In fact, may not even dare to open and read his Bible, lest it jump up and hit him on his understanding!—What a bibical position for BIBLIA!

And behold!—another Richmond on the field!—the more the merrier! Or is it Sancho, hot on the heels of his master? But beshrew me if it is not a palmer! But parson, keep to your point! Fraternal love no doubt is a beautiful ideology—as was the Wilsonian "war to end war," till, well—! And the world is full of churches, looking for Christians to put into them!

The point on the tapis is, the lofty dream, and the means to dream them with. Keep to it, friend!

And he, speaking of that body of serious and honest-minded men, the Psychic Research Society—sparing nothing in painstaking and unpaid research for the certainties, as apart from illusions, from which the mental world now suffers, and is otherwise contributing to find a common basis whereon to rear a universal and non-contradictory system of psychic thought and understanding, which only can possibly make a right start in the idea of a common world to a common thought—remarks that he holds no brief for them. For this, perhaps, they should be thankful!

But to our friends, the ghosts. A beinghood, so we are told, in which we are to find ghostly existence and continuity when we have shuffled off our mortal coil. But here dear Bill himself errs, and on this very point—for the coil is that which cannot wind itself! What did? He does not tell us. He did not know. And besides, the unwound coil registers no time on the dial of life—from its sheer inability to do so. This in a bit of exact thinking.

But to the ghosts—(I was going to say "mock substantiation," but desist from so doing for fear of hurting the susceptibilities tender on this point)—which, when they are substantial—the so-called "materialization"—are composed of a purely animal product, known as ectoplasm, from its plasmic (not effluvial) nature, as had since been discovered by chemical analysis. (This, a case of taking the ghost to pieces, with a vengeance!) Or BIBLIA should read Wallace in full, not in excerpts, in his very interesting work on the subject, in which he will find a mine of information—that is, if he has the courage to, and the confessional does not say him nay. And he might also read Staid in his jottings on daylight ghosts, and their doings. Or, if he would care to be humorous on the subject, and can go alone to bed after a ghost story or two à la Topper, I would recommend him the perusal of the "Ghosts I have Met, and Others," by Jerome I think it was—I haven't the book by me.

But back to the ghost. It is made of animal substance, manipulated by a very live animal—to wit, a "medium," now so-called, but formerly a witch when a female, and a sorcerer when a male. The sorcerer who "conjured" up a goddess or a demon, much after the manner of his imitator on the stage; their process only being different—the conjurer proper using the live tricks of nature, as against the mechanical devices and sleight of hand of the stage "mystifier." And so we come again to the postulate, "no brains, no thinking." Or, as in this case, no witch, no witchery. Or, pointing at her victims—no fools, no fooling, no foolery! The live products, with live matter, of imitation dead! Not "called back," but actually manufactured *in situ!*

Or if spontaneous materialization is an actual possibility, what a mine of utility we are running to waste! For if a single materialization, why not a multiple? Or if of a warrior in armour, why not of a soldier in uniform? And if of a horse, why not of his steel—made counterpart, in modern military utility? Or imagine, Sir,—a platoon of mechanized Dragoons coming full tilt—unpuncturable cavalrymen in unbombable Whippets—right straight at Fritzie and his fellows! And if at this, the whole Fritzian battalion, or even army, turned and made an advance to the rear in panicky disorder, I would hardly blame them, as I am cock-sure no Tommy himself would have done otherwise under the circumstances. What a capital idea—the possibility being possible! And it had not occurred to the company of geniuses at the War Office! Think of it!—what a slip of a capital means to win the war! And when there are scores of "spiritual advisers" now out of a job, and might be conscripted and set to work at it,—a brand-new war industry, and with a vengeance!

Or, if the enemy did the same, what odds? Or imagine the mechanized platoons locked in mortal combat in mid-air—without wings and motor—the only thing absent being the indispensability—mortality to decide the issue. And they falling together to the earth from sheer exhaustion in having failed to accomplish the unaccomplishable! The way to peace—here it is!

THE ANTIBOSH.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.

The War :

Defence of Versailles

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was interested in the letter published in your issue today from IMPARTIAL AND NEUTRAL.

Interesting as it is, as putting forward the point of view of a neutral, and of course controversial, it is rather on a side issue that I beg the favour of your courtesy to draw attention.

Whilst employing the quite unexceptional phraseology, which is indeed commendable, yet your correspondent sees fit to apply the epithet "disgraceful" to the Versailles Treaty.

My personal opinion is that this treaty was an honest and by no means unfair attempt to settle the problems occasioned by the Great War, not the least of which was to eliminate the possibility of future aggression such as Germany unquestionably exercised upon Belgium. Alone in its financial clauses was the Versailles Treaty a stupid document, by its intention of giving the Allies a blank cheque on Germany's resources as reparations. However, I am not aware that German vilification of the treaty is based on these financial clauses, as they were never in fact fully operative, being nullified by German astuteness. On the other territorial and armament clauses—the main body of the treaty—I can find no complaint.

That the treaty failed in its purpose is but too plain today, but the blame for this is not in my opinion due to any inherent iniquity in the treaty itself, but is due to quite other causes.

Yet it must be conceded that the great bulk of world opinion today looks upon the Versailles treaty as an unjust instrument, a "dictate!" In other words, what three-quarters of the world thought proper and justifiable in 1920, nine-tenths of the world now think the reverse. Even in England itself for many years the majority opinion, without actually knowing much about the matter, has been mesmerized into considering the Versailles Treaty an unjust imposition. This view which has even been propounded by prominent English politicians is solely the result of the ceaseless German propaganda.

Surely this is the outstanding example of successful propaganda. It has indeed completely obliterated from the public mind earlier Allied propaganda as to German war guilt for the Great War.

I hope and trust that this may be a lesson for our own conduct of propaganda in this present war, otherwise one can foresee in the future that Germany will succeed in causing the bulk of the uninformed public to feel that in carrying out her aggression upon Poland she was performing an act of public benefit; the future treaty restoring Poland and Czechoslovakia being a "disgraceful" treaty which must be rectified at all costs.

EX-SERVICE.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.

Minority Rights :

Lot of German Jews

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—An object of general interest which I think is very poorly investigated is the right of minorities—in this case the German Jewish refugees, who were driven out from their country, Germany, and now are trying to settle down abroad.

If one of those refugees, still holding a German passport not yet exhausted, makes a call on the German Consulate and asks, owing to urgent family matters, to travel back to his country, he is immediately informed that he can do that—but warned at the same time that he will be arrested by the German police the moment he steps over the German frontier, and will be detained in a German concentration camp.

Suppose the same man, in understandable indignation at being driven out of his country, joins the British or French army, he is considered a traitor, and is liable to be shot immediately if he has the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the German army.

This horrible contradiction should be, I think, a matter of study in international law.

It is very interesting that the local German newspaper, today states in a report from Germany the war aims of Germany—one of the first items being the safeguarding of the rights of minorities! Is there any question that the more than one million German Jews living in Germany for about 1,500 years, form a minority? I think that world history up to now has not known such an infamous hypocrisy, perversion and falsification of any legality.

K. SCH.

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

Soccer Coaching :

Advice from Side-lines

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As an old follower of soccer locally, I wish to clear up a point that has come to my notice on several recent occasions.

It appears that various club managers (or coaches) are getting into the habit of instructing players from the side-lines while the game is in progress. (Hitherto, only captains of the respective teams in the field were supposed to be "generals of the day," except for any advice that may have been given during the half-time interval).

In this connection it would be interesting to know the Shanghai Football Association's ruling as to whether or not clubs are within their rights to follow the above-mentioned tactics. If not, appropriate steps should be taken to prevent this from developing into a major nuisance.

E. A. Y.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF NOVEMBER 21, 1869

From Peking:—We mentioned sometime ago that it was hoped to give a new lift to the Peking College, now Dr. Martin has returned. The "Courier" says:—Mr. Hart has transferred the entire working of the establishment with this object, to Dr. Martin who is to be not only its literary principal, but its managing director. The mischief of divided counsels will thus be avoided. The news letter learns that when Sir R. Alcock was bidding adieu to Prince Kung, the latter said:—now you are going home, I wish you would take away with you your opium and missionaries.

BY SAPAJOU.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Yvon

French Military Attaché in China.

London Press on War Council's Statement

"Britain, France Are Partners In Same Trading Firm"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 19.

Press comments this morning on the statement on Allied economic co-operation issued last night may be epitomized by the opening paragraph of an editorial in "The Times" that "Nothing could be more encouraging than the joint statement issued by the British and French Prime Ministers after yesterday's meeting of the Supreme War Council. What was hardly achieved after nearly four years of war in 1918 in the way of the unity of effort between Great Britain and France, is now well on the way to attainment within three months. The joint statement makes it clear that arrangements have now been completed to ensure the best use in the common cause of the resources of both countries in raw materials, means of production, and tonnage, and to ensure joint action in everything relating to munitions, raw materials, oil, food, shipping, and economic warfare. This is a full alliance. Great Britain and France will henceforth conduct the war with unity of control in everything most essential to its success. The progress already made in economic as in military and diplomatic co-operation, justifies the hope that a measure of unity will soon be achieved in practice, which will ensure not only victory in the war but ordered progress and prosperity of the two countries after the war has been won."

One Buyer in World Market

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Once again in this war the Allies are taking time by the forelock in the organization of their combined war effort, and are thus improving on past experience. The result of the new economic co-ordination will be to make this country and France partners, as it were, in the same trading firm. Whether as exporters or importers, they will, to a great extent, enter the world markets as a single entity, and thus as purchasers avoid wasteful competition and command more favourable terms by the ability to place larger orders."

The "Daily Telegraph" sees the new Allied co-operation as something more than an *ad hoc* arrangement, and considers that "what is certain is that such far-reaching and vital co-operation is bound to have influence far beyond the emergency which has called it into being. And meanwhile, it is solid satisfaction to know that the Allies are realizing so early and implementing so promptly measures essential to their ultimate victory. Never was sound economy more certainly a secret of efficiency."

The "Daily Herald" welcomes the statement as one of first importance and continues: "The economic strength of ourselves and France is one of the most formidable weapons we possess in this war against Hitlerism. Now we can be sure that there will be no wastage of that strength through dissipated efforts."—Reuter.

Foreign Capital Needed For Development

Large Coal, Gold Resources Found in China

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

"Regardless of political developments in the immediate future Japan will turn to the capital and industrial power of America and Great Britain for contributions to the development of China," M. Alfred Massenet, French mining engineer, declared here today.

M. Massenet has been a consulting engineer in the Far East for seven years. He returned recently from a tour through North China and Manchoukuo.

He brought back a conviction that great coal and gold deposits were ready for exploitation when sufficient economic preparations had been completed.

"There is gold in nearly every province of Manchoukuo and great quantities in North China," he said. "Because of the geological age of gold deposits, coal generally is found nearby.

"There are tremendous veins of coal in Shansi and large fields in scattered parts of Manchoukuo."—Domei.

Belgian Organization For French

Paris, Nov. 19.

Belgian war veterans in France have created an organization for French residents in Belgium mobilized for the war, at which the men will meet when on leave in the capital. The gesture was made as a reminder of the generous treatment given to Belgian soldiers in France during the Great War.—Havas.

S.V.C. Orders

Unit Command:—Lieutenant W. M. Awad assumes command of American Company with effect from Nov. 6, during absence on leave of Captain W. C. Farnham. Lieutenant J. W. Temple assumes command of Philippine Company with effect from Nov. 20, during the absence on leave of Captain H. C. Evangelista.

Reversions:—Company Sergeant Major F. J. Forrest "B" Company reverts to the rank of Sergeant at his own request with effect from Nov. 7.

Promotions and Appointments:—Sgt. Thomas Andrew Barry "B" Company is promoted Warrant Officer Cl. II and appointed Company Sergeant Major with effect from Nov. 8, via C.S.M. F.J. Forrest.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Captain L. A. Whittaker returned from leave Nov. 15. Medical.—Major T. M. Burton, M.C. returned from leave Nov. 10. Medical.—Captain A. V. Marshad-Marsh returned from leave Nov. 16.

Weapon Training — Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":—"A" Co.—Privates: E. C. Read, H. E. Pether, R. D. Raife, R. Taylor, A. Emms, W. Lowe, A. M. Dixon, F. J. Bond, A. C. M. Kerr, H. N. Davies. Jewish Company.—Privates E. Staniek, F. Furedi, N. Uvadieff, A. Kollman, L. S. Miller, H. Seeman, G. Rabinovich.

Appointments:—Captain F. J. W. Focken relinquishes the appointment of Superintendent of Weapon Training and is transferred to Intelligence Section, Corps Headquarters with effect from Nov. 16. Captain L. A. Whittaker is appointed Superintendent of Weapon Training from effect from Nov. 16.

Inter-Unit Transfers:—C.S.M. N.J. Koolesh, No. 3 (Vol) Company is transferred to Shanghai Field Company with effect from Nov. 14, reverts to the rank of Sapper at his own request.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—American Troop.—Troopers C. T. Carroll, Nov. 10. I. J. Marantz Nov. 10. Corps Troops:—Armoured Car Co.—Pte. R. A. Burn Nov. 14. "C" M.G. Company.—Pte. R. D. Memelsoorff Nov. 10. Transport Company.—Pte. F. Bettelheim Nov. 14. "A" Battalion:—Jewish Company.—Privates W. Hartwich Nov. 14. J. Friedmann Nov. 15. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Chinese Company.—Pte. C. C. Wong Nov. 10. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. R. O. Baker Nov. 10. Jewish Company.—Pte. A. L. Tesler Nov. 15. "B" Battalion:—American M.G. Co.—Pte. R. S. Dixon Nov. 14.

Leave:—Corps Cavalry H.Q.—Captain H. M. Spence extension of leave from Nov. 15, to Mar. 14, 1940. American Company.—Captain W. C. Farnham from Nov. 16, to May 15, 1940. Philippine Company.—Captain H. C. Evangelista from Nov. 20, to Jan. 30, 1940. Medical.—Lieutenant S. K. Squires from Nov. 15, to Dec. 7, 1939.

Communists in Hopei Raided by Japanese

A Japanese Air Base, Nov. 20.

Two Japanese Army air units bombed 800 troops of the Communist Eighth Route Army in camouflaged positions at Yangkian in south-western Hopei on Saturday. The troops suffered heavy losses.

Mopping-up operations against Communist stragglers in that part of North China are proceeding favourably with infantry and air units co-operating closely.—Domei.

German Plane Falls In Italy

Rome, Nov. 19.

A German warplane fell in the Udine region of Venetia Province today, it was reported here this evening.—Havas.

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Torpedoed Tomcat Finds New Home

Stockholm Cat Fanciers Guarantee Maintenance Of Shipwrecked "Tawny"

"Tawny" is a scrawny but companionable tomcat, British by birth, who has been rescued from three shipwrecks and is at present awaiting liberation from a concrete quarantine cell in the Swedish port of Gothenburg, where Board of Health regulations require him to stay four months in isolation after his strangest rescue of all.

He has the distinction of being mentioned in a dispatch to the British Admiralty, and when his liberation comes—the combined efforts of a number of Stockholm animal lovers bid fair to shorten those four months to as many weeks—"Tawny" will be the only free survivor of a British fishing vessel torpedoed off the Faroes in September.

Shortly after a German submarine sank her the crew of the Fleetwood trawler Caldew was picked up from its lifeboat by the passing Swedish motor-ship Kronprinsessin Margareta, named for the late Crown Princess Margaret of Sweden, daughter of the Duke of Connaught. The crew numbered 11 men and "Tawny." The cat was rescued from the Caldew by a man who, in the effort to find him, sacrificed the chance to save any of his personal belongings. When the lifeboat came alongside the Kronprinsessin Margareta "Tawny" was the first of the crowd to tread the deck of the Swedish ship. When, later, two German destroyers stopped the ship just outside Swedish territorial waters and took off the 11 men to intern them in Germany, the Swedish captain's offer to the Germans to take the cat, too, was turned down.

Doing Well

On arrival in Gothenburg the captain told an official of the British Consulate he could not keep "Tawny" on board, and if he let the cat ashore he would be heavily fined. He was asked to have the cat destroyed—if there was a bill the Consulate would honour it. Dropping a word about the matter on his return to the Consulate, the official who had been to see the Swedish captain immediately ran up against something more forceful than a tawny ship's cat. Two ladies working in the Consulate took control and decreed that in no circumstances must a cat thus saved be condemned to destruction. Some frenzied telephoning stopped the execution order, and the ladies undertook to guarantee the support of "Tawny" in quarantine at a shilling a day for the statutory four months. And the Consular dispatch to the Admiralty about the Caldew affair, after relating the sad details of the crew's fate, concluded proudly: "Ship's cat saved and now being cared for by ladies of the Consulate."

But that was not all. A paragraph in a local paper produced reactions from quite a number of cat-fanciers. A lady in Stockholm sent a telegram offering "Tawny" a home. A few ladies in Gothenburg wrote and telephoned to the same effect, and in addition to the contribution list promptly circulated in the office by "Tawny's" guardians a whole file of correspondence grew out of the popular interest in the tawny, scrawny being. The file was labelled "Le Chat Fidèle," although such an attribute seemed more a description of the letter-writers than of the object of their solicitude.

The latest news about "Tawny" is that he will probably before long have company—and British animal company at that. An English horse-trainer at a race-track outside Gothenburg has offered him a home in his 10-horse stable. And since the stable is visited three times a week by a veterinary surgeon, the authorities have half-promised to waive the quarantine requirements and permit the transfer of "Tawny" to more companionable surroundings before the file gets much larger.

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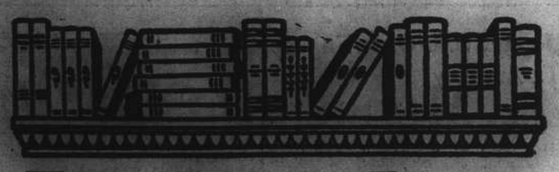

THE BOOK PAGE

Splendid Evidence

SURVEY OF CHINESE ART—By John C. Ferguson. Commercial Press, Shanghai. $30.

In reviewing this most interesting work it is best to quote Dr. Ferguson's words in the preface of his book:

During the last decade in China a large amount of new material has been made available for students. Some of this had been formerly stored in the Palaces to which only a privileged few had occasional access. Some has come to light through authorized excavations of noted sites: Military activities have been responsible for this supply of some wonderful Bronzes and Jades. Economic depression has compelled some collectors to sell their treasures. These different factors have combined to provide at the present time more material for study than was ready to hand in earlier years. This volume is an attempt to use all this material in a new survey of Chinese Art.

Since ancient Chinese art has within the last hundred years and especially since the beginning of this century attracted the attention of the whole world, a great number of books have been written on this subject. Some of those works have been published for the general use of the public and can only give a very mediocre idea of what is really the Art of the Ancient Dynasties of China. They differentiate roughly certain varieties of Chinese art, give a few indications regarding the different dynasties, but they are in fact of very little use for the real collector or amateur.

The Happy Mean

On the other hand very important books have been written by famous sinologues such as Sirèn, Chavannes, A. Wealey, Omura, Ségalen, etc. Those works, however remarkable they are and although great contributions to the knowledge of the history of Chinese art, are much too technical for the average amateur.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson's book has been appropriately entitled "Survey of Chinese Art." It is an extremely useful volume because it may be considered as intermediate between the simple and primitive books published on the subject for the use of tourists, and the highly-technical works written by highly-specialized sinologues. It covers practically every form of ancient Chinese art from the most ancient Dynasties in the days of the so-called "Five Rulers," 25 centuries B.C., up to the late Manchou Dynasty, which expired, as we all know, only three decades ago.

Lost History

Let it be said, in parenthesis, that contrary to the opinion of many Chinese scholars and of a few foreign writers, nothing is actually known of the history of China previous to five or six centuries before the Christian Era. Dr. Creel, one of the most competent sinologues of the present day, has attempted to throw some light on the periods of Chinese history during the San Tay Dynasties, that is to say previous to the second or third century B.C. In his book "The Birth of China," he has nevertheless failed like every other sinologue, in that respect, because nothing remains of those centuries gone by except bronzes, carved bones of animals and inscribed tortoise shells. It can be easily realized that very few historical facts could be recorded on such scarce material. We are able only to follow the progressive course of the ideographic writing of the Chinese, from the days when the Chinese characters were primitive and essentially figurative, up to the time when during the first centuries of the Christian Era those characters became more complicated and more and more similar to those employed at the present day.

Mute Testimony

Regarding great historical facts, such as those which belong to ancient Egyptian history and which are known with great accuracy, there is nothing of the kind in China. Yet those magnificent specimens of bronzes which were made, most certainly, many centuries before the Christian Era, constitute a mute but splendid evidence of the high grade of art that had been attained, three thousand years ago by Chinese artists.

Dr. Ferguson's book is a precious contribution to the knowledge of Chinese Art. It is beautifully printed, contains hundreds of fine reproductions and is a great credit to the Commercial Press of Shanghai. Furthermore, it is remarkably cheap.—R. d'A.

Europe in the Tropics

To find a suitable holiday place within easy reach, as a substitute for the home leave which, in these uncertain times, has often to be abandoned or deferred, must be for many a perplexing question. Bandoeng in the Java mountains is the answer. 'Europe in the Tropics" is the description its many admirers give it. Its attractions do, indeed, seem unique and deserve the holiday seeker's investigation before coming to a decision.

Bandoeng's climate closely resembles that of the Riviera: owing to its rapid increase to a European population of 25,000, the city has every modern amenity; it is extremely accessible. Moreover Bandoeng is the centre of many of the wonders of nature that have made Java world-famous. In the district over 100 different trips may be arranged: visits to volcanoes, crater-lakes, hot-springs, waterfalls, tea and cinchona plantations, etc., the like of which in the same vicinity are scarcely to be found elsewhere.

An attractive and profusely illustrated "Guide to Bandoeng" and district has just been published. It is issued by the local Improvement Society, known as "Bandoeng Vooruit," and may be obtained free by sending a postcard to the Secretary. This booklet cannot fail to be of interest to everyone contemplating a holiday.

There are no great men without virtue, and there are no great nations—it may almost be added that there would be no society—without the notion of rights; for what is the condition of a mass of rational and intelligent beings who are only united together by the bond of force?—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

From an Eyewitness

CHINA AT WAR—By Freda Utley. Illustrated. Faber & Faber, London. 12/6.

In a deeply interesting volume Miss Utley has presented a clear and masterly analysis of the situation in China in so far as the present warlike hostilities are concerned. She examines the many angles of what is likely to be a turning point in the history of China from every conceivable view and her findings and reflections form a most brilliant exposé of the Far Eastern problem. The book was written before the European war commenced, and some of her conclusions will, if they are to hold water, in view of the fact that Great Britain, France and Germany are now at each others' throats, have to be considerably revised. Still, "China at War" is a welcome addition to the ever-lengthening list of literature on the causes and effects of the Sino-Japanese imbroglio and students of the affairs of this vast country should certainly take the opportunity of procuring a copy.

As a British newspaper correspondent who has visited the war zone and as an acknowledged authority on Far Eastern affairs, Miss Utley is thoroughly informed and if occasionally she appears unreasonably sympathetic towards the aims and aspirations of the Chinese, no one will quarrel with her findings in the light of what she so graphically describes.

Lifelike Portraits

Her book, splendidly and warmly written, is divided into nine important phases, each one of which has a definite bearing on the situation as she sees it. She paints uncannily lifelike pen portraits of China's leaders and has much to say in regard to the often-expressed ideals and tenets of these men. She tells, with much detail, of her meetings with the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and her very lengthy descriptions of the qualities of statesmanship, ruthlessness, intelligence, political insight and determination that have enabled Chiang Kai-shek to unite China are most able. Whether the reader will agree with Miss Utley's views is another matter, but she has tried, successfully I think, to give a concise and accurate picture of the many moods of a great man.

Praise and Blame

The author twice visited the battle front and there was able to gather first-hand impressions of the manner in which the China incident is being waged. Here she brings home most vividly the horrors of war and is in her glory in extolling the manifold virtues of the Chinese troops. A great deal of space is taken up with what is tantamount to an attack on the definite shortcomings of the Chinese Red Cross and Army Medical Service, and she presents, with no apologies, some hideous insights into the glaring deficiencies of an organization that a little while ago—it may be better now—was nothing short of a colossal scandal, squeeze and graft rearing their slimy heads in a service that should be untainted.

Better Time Coming

The author has much to say, too, on the shortcomings of the well-to-do Chinese all over the country, who, she states, feel that war is a thing for soldiers to decide, soldiers being regarded by this class almost as a body of disease-infected monsters drawn from the coolie and peasant classes. Miss Utley, however, regards these self-same soldiers as the backbone of the nation, giving without a cry everything they have and asking nothing in return. She makes a harrowing comparison of how rich and poor suffer in this war, with the former receiving scant praise and more often than not plenty of damnation! But she believes the face of China is gradually changing for the better, that those with money are more and more realizing that unless they pull their weight as they really can, they will be doomed. She sees a better time coming for China and in this respect remarks that the Communists will be their country's saviours. Yes! Miss Utley's pink-tinged political leanings certainly hold sway in many pages and even if her arguments are apt to cause one furiously to think and wonder whether her beliefs in the future are likely to prove correct, one can but admire the virile manner in which she has so lucidly put to paper her reflections on war and its attendant horrors in a country torn and smashed by the wrath of militarism.—F.A.P.

Oxford Pamphlets

"The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Germany's Eastern Policy" is the title of Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs No. 14 (Clarendon Press, London, 3d) written by Mr. John W. Wheeler-Bennett, whose book "Brest-Litovsk: The Forgotten Peace" is the standard work on the subject.

If you establish a censorship of the press, the tongue of the public speaker will still make itself heard, and you have only increased the mischief.—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

* * *

Justice and moderation, which we confidently hope may preside over and guide our public councils, have not been found a sufficient armour for the defence of nations. Wisdom in the ancient mythology was represented as armed, because experience had proved that good examples and noble precepts fail of their efficacy unaccompanied by a power to enforce them.—RUFUS KING.

* * *

A lofty mind, always placid and dwelling in a serene atmosphere, restraining within itself all the impulses from which anger springs, is modest, commands respect, and remains calm and collected: none of which qualities will you find in an angry man: for who, when under the influence of grief and rage, does not first get rid of bashfulness? who, when excited and confused and about to attack some one, does not fling away any habits of shamefacedness he may have possessed?—SENECA.

Council's Decision Set Aside By Court of Consuls

Former Police Sergeant's Appeal Against Wrongful Dismissal Upheld; Question of Severity

A DECISION of the Shanghai Municipal Council by which Patrick J. Kelly, former British detective-sergeant attached to Central Police Station, was dismissed from the Force, was set aside yesterday by a judgment of the Court of Consuls. Kelly had previously appeared in an action against the Council when he claimed that he had been wrongfully dismissed. He asked that the Council should pay him a sum of £500, which was the amount standing to his credit in the superannuation fund, and he alleged that he had been wrongfully deprived of this sum. He further claimed $3,546, representing six months' pay, his own, his wife's and his children's second class passage money to England, court fees and $500.

Kelly was found guilty on four charges while in the police force and was dismissed on account of this. By the decision of the Court of Consuls yesterday the judgment of dismissal, based on the finding of guilty on all four charges, was set aside, while the findings on the fourth charge were also set aside. The cause was recommended to the Council for reconsideration with a view to such alteration and modification of the judgment of punishment as would be commensurate with and justified by the findings on the first three charges. Court costs and attorney's fees were assessed against the Council.

The charges on which Kelly was found guilty were that he had knowingly made and signed a false statement in an official document, the First Crime Diary, F.I.R. 821; that he had unnecessarily detained one Chinese and had released him in an improper manner; that on March 30, at Central Station, he had made a false and untrue statement in his detective's diary book; and that he had failed to account for money, pistol and ammunition and opium taken at House 7, Lane 182, Taku Road. The case was heard by Mr. C. E. Gauss, U.S. Consul-General; Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General; Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General. Mr. H. A. Reeks appeared on behalf of Kelly, while Mr. R. T. Bryan, jun., represented the Council.

Judgment

The judgment was as follows: The petitioner in this case alleges for cause of action against the Shanghai Municipal Council that he has been wrongfully dismissed from the police force of the Council and deprived of certain financial benefits which had accrued to him during the course of and as a part of his employment.

It appears that the petitioner entered into a contract of employment in the police force of the Council, that he duly entered upon the performance of his duties under the terms of his employment, and continued in such employment until May 1, 1939, on which date he was dismissed by the Council. This dismissal appears to have based upon certain charges preferred against him within the framework of the Rules and Regulations governing the Conduct of Police Officers of the Shanghai Municipal Council, adopted March 15, 1930, setting forth the procedure and disciplinary measures to be taken in cases of misconduct or other offences against the said Rules and Regulations. The petitioner alleges that the hearing of the charges against him was conducted by the officers of the Council in an unfair and prejudicial manner, and that as a result he was summarily and wrongfully dismissed from the police force as a dishonest and unreliable man.

The defendant Council maintains, in brief, that the charges preferred against the petitioner Kelly were well brought and were substantiated by the testimony taken in the hearing thereof before the police trial officer; that the proceedings were conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure as laid down in the Rules and Regulations, in a fair and impartial manner, and in no way prejudicial to his rights; that the evidence presented at the hearing and in supplementary proceedings demonstrates and proves beyond doubt that the petitioner, in addition to having violated certain prescribed Rules and Regulations, had shown himself to be thoroughly dishonest and unreliable, and not a man who could properly be continued in employment as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Extortion Charges

It appears that at the same time that certain charges were preferred against the petitioner Kelly as a member of the police force, similar and additional charges were brought against several Chinese members of the force, the substance of the additional charges against the last mentioned members of the force being that they extorted money from the Chinese occupant of a house on Taku Road. The theory of the Council's proceedings against the several police officers is that in connection with the arrest of a certain Chinese for possession of opium there was evolved amongst certain police officers concerned a plan to extort money from the occupant of the house on Taku Road under threats of arrest if he did not comply with their demands. The several charges against the police officers concerned were heard by the police trial officer jointly and at the same hearing. Specifically, the fourth charge against Kelly was heard in conjunction with the fifth and sixth charges against the other officers concerned. Kelly was not named in the fifth and sixth charges. The evidence taken in the joint hearing is said by the defendant Council to justify the findings on the several charges against the respective police officer defendants.

This Court has very carefully examined the charges made against the petitioner Kelly, and the evidence in the case as shown by the record. It has carefully weighed the arguments of counsel, and in reaching its decision it has sought to do substantial and basic justice, not alone by way of assuring the protection of the rights of the petitioner Kelly as an individual, but also from the viewpoint that adequate and effective powers must be lodged in and maintained by the Council in its exercise of disciplinary control over the conduct and administration of its police force.

Right of Employer

The petitioner Kelly entered into the performance of his duties under the terms of his contract of employment by the Council which set forth and enumerated his functions and, in a general sense, by its nature, contemplated the performance thereof in a manner satisfactory to the Council and consistent with the rules of conduct as prescribed by administrative regulations adopted from time to time by the Council or its officers.

The Court agrees with the contention of the Council that inherent in a contract of employment is the right of the employer to discharge the employee. Such discharge may be with or without cause unless the circumstances disclose that such absolute and basic right to discharge has been limited, or restricted, or regulated, by adopted rules and regulations which have been either expressly or by construction incorporated in and made a part of the contract of employment. In such case—and it is believed that the employment under consideration falls within such classification—it may not be asserted that the employer still enjoys an absolute right and power of discharge. The employer has voluntarily relinquished certain elements of such power, and has agreed by implication in the contract that he will be bound to exercise his power of discharge only in accordance with and under the terms of the rules and regulations adopted.

Conflict in Testimony

The Court is confident here that the Council's power to discharge a police officer is controlled and regulated by the substantive and procedural provisions laid down and promulgated in the Rules and Regulations of March 15, 1930, and that disciplinary measures taken by the Council must be in accordance with the principles set forth in such Rules and Regulations.

It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the proceedings as conducted by the officers of the Council in the instant case conform to and faithfully observe the Rules and Regulations under which the petitioner Kelly was charged and was dismissed from the police force.

With reference to the first three listed charges against petitioner Kelly, which the Court considers were based upon technical violations of the Rules and Regultions Governing the Conduct of Police Officers, the petitioner Kelly has acknowledged that he is guilty of the act upon which the first listed charge is based, namely, his failure to note in his Crime Diary his visit to Taku Road; but he denies that such omission was made wilfully or with evil intent. In the second and third charges the record discloses substantial conflict in the testimony and there might be reason to doubt whether the charges against Kelly were supported by the preponderance of the evidence.

Moderate Disciplinary Measures

The Court is of the opinion that had the first three charges been the only charges pending against Kelly, and had there been no injection of outside and extraneous issues, Kelly would in all probability merely have been subjected to comparatively moderate disciplinary measures. The first, second and third charges are not in essence, culpable offences, and the Court believes that, standing alone, they could not have justified or supported the serious and grave penalty—and the stigma—imposed on the petitioner Kelly by the Council in its order of dismissal. The Court, however, is not disposed to set aside or disturb the trial officer's findings of fact on the first three charges, but it does find, and therefore adjudges, that the penalty imposed in the police trial of Kelly is excessive.

The fourth charge against the petitioner Kelly is much graver in aspect; but here it appears that the testimony was highly conflicting, and the procedural as well as the substantive rights of the petitioner Kelly were so obviously prejudiced that the Court has no alternative but to set aside the findings on this charge for the reasons set forth hereafter.

The evidence offered against Kelly in support of this fourth charge is circumstantial at best; the "corpus delecti" is not established; the testimony is conflicting and highly contradictory; and there has not been presented evidence which satisfactorily establishes the probability that Kelly was guilty of the offence charged. This charge against Kelly was heard in conjunction with other charges against other police officer defendants. Kelly was not charged with being implicated in the offences charged against the other police officers concerned. The trial officer in hearing the fourth charge against Kelly along with the fifth and sixth charges against other police officers has permitted the injection of extraneous issues and the admission of incompetent evidence such as could not but influence an ordinary man in his consideration as an impartial judge of the fourth charge against the petitioner Kelly. Such action was prejudicial to the rights of the petitioner Kelly and alone might constitute error such as would necessitate sending the case back for a new hearing. But in addition, this Court is far from satisfied with the evidence offered to establish that a pistol was, in fact, found at the house on Taku Road. The only "direct" evidence, if such it may be called, on this point, is that a Chinese prisoner stated that he "overheard" one Chinese detective tell another Chinese detective that a certain paper bag contained a pistol. This "evidence" however was contradicted by the wife of the occupant of the house on Taku Road who admitted that a permit for a pistol was in the house, but denied that the pistol itself was there. The original complaint of extortion inaugurating the police disciplinary proceedings against Kelly and certain Chinese police officers was made by the occupant of this house who, however, did not later appear at the hearings.

Severe Penalty

The Court is unable, on the basis of the record before it, to accept the Council's contention that petitioner Kelly, on the fourth charge, was tried solely on the issues framed therein; that only competent evidence was considered by the trial officer in arriving at his findings on this charge; that the punishment or penalty as ultimately imposed was not affected or influenced by other evidence and issues; and that petitioner Kelly suffered no prejudice or denial of justice thereby. The Court cannot but feel that in the findings returned by the police trial officer and in the judgment of dismissal as entered by the Commissioner of Police and later sustained by the Council on appeal, the dominating factor and influence affecting the minds of the officers and officials concerned in arriving at their respective decisions was that the case, taken as a whole, convinced them that the petitioner Kelly was implicated in and a party to the extortion with which other police officers were charged and found guilty. The thread of extortion runs unfailingly throughout the whole proceedings; it has been injected into the evidence and the issues; it alone could have resulted in the imposition of such a severe penalty as that visited upon petitioner Kelly. But Kelly was not charged with being implicated in or being a party to the extortion, and it cannot be held now that a suspicion that he may have been so implicated justifies the judgment of dismissal as entered. If the extortion was to have been considered in arriving at the punishment or penalty to be imposed, the petitioner Kelly should have been appropriately charged.

Set Aside

However, the Court realizes that as a result of the charges which were preferred against Kelly, and as a result of the suspicion which may have been aroused in the minds of his superior officers that he was involved in the extortion (and the Court is not disposed to say that such a suspicion would be entirely unjustified), it is obvious that Kelly's usefulness as a police officer has been greatly impaired and that he no longer enjoys the confidence of his superiors, a confidence that without question is an essential factor in maintaining the morale and discipline of the police force. His contract of employment with the Council may properly be terminated by measures short of the peremptory dismissal with the stigma attaching to him as a result thereof and the loss of the financial benefits to which he is otherwise entitled.

It is ordered and adjudged that the findings on the fourth charge against Patrick John Kelly and the judgment of dismissal entered on the basis of the finding of guilty on all four charges be set aside. The cause is remanded to the Council for reconsideration with a view to such alteration and modification of the judgment of punishment as will be commensurate with and justified by the findings on the first three charges. Court costs and attorney's fees will be assessed against the Council.

Germany to Form New European Order

Berlin Broadcasts New Polish State Impending

Berlin, Nov. 19.

Nazi Germany will create a new order in Europe when she emerges victorious from the present war, a propaganda radio broadcast destined for listeners abroad asserted tonight.

Germany now intends to create a new Polish State "which will not serve as an instrument in the hands of powers wishing only to check German plans." German policy, the broadcast averred, is to "put an end to the injustices that Great Britain wishes to re-establish at all costs." Germany will fix her frontiers where they should be in accordance with her "historic rights" and her security will therefore be established in the north, south, east and west, the radio broadcast concluded.—Havas.

Chungking May Call People's Assembly

Hongkong, Nov. 20.

Decision to convoke a national people's assembly to consider enforcement of constitutional measures was expected to be made today at the session of Kuomintang committees, according to a message from Chungking.

Opinions differed regarding the date for the proposed assembly. Some were said to be in favour of convoking it in January, 1940. The majority of Chungking leaders were said to prefer November 12, 1940, the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as the date for the assembly.—Domei.

Britain Would Buy Up Egyptian Cotton

German Purchases Would Be Displaced

London, Nov. 20.

The Ministry of Supply announced today that Britain had informed Egypt that she desired to assist in the "orderly disposal" of Egypt's cotton crop this year and would be prepared to buy a maximum of 155,000,000 lb. of Egyptian cotton. This figure is approximately equivalent to the amount of cotton Germany and German-controlled territories bought from Egypt last year.

The British purchases will be made only if cotton prices weaken below the Alexandria closing prices of November 11, it was announced. Britain would continue purchases of Egyptian cotton for as long as the price remained below that level.

Britain does not intend to place such cotton on the market immediately, since such action would discourage buying by commercial accounts, it was said. It was added, however, that it was impossible to make promises on future action until the state of demand and the position of supply from other sources could better be judged.—United Press.

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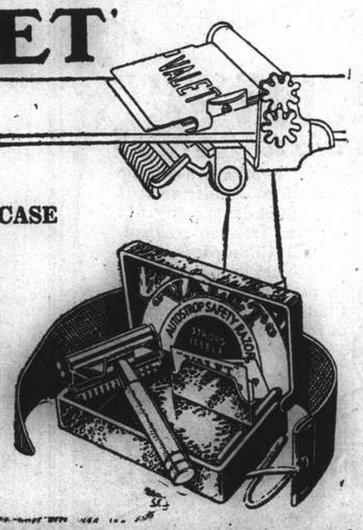

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Inter-Club Duck Pins

Men's League Play to Close on Thursday; Foreign Y.M.C.A. Considered Likely to Retain Honours

PLAY in the Shanghai Men's Inter-Club Duck Pins League is coming to an end this week when the last two competitions are to take place tonight and on Thursday. The Foreign Y.M.C.A., champions for the past four successive seasons, stand a fine chance of retaining the laurels as a result of last Thursday's contests in which the Columbia Country Club "Acorns," hitherto co-leaders in team standings, dropped three games in a row to the Fourth Marines.

The "Y" will play the Columbia Country Club "Oaks" tonight an their own alleys. It will be recalled that in the previous round the "Oaks" were winners over the title-holders by the odd game in three. While bowling at home, the "Y" ought to avenge defeat.

On Thursday night the "Y" take on the service men on the latter's alleys. Last year these two teams were tied for honours at the end of the original fixtures and the civilians took the championship by winning the best of a 7-game play-off series.

Following are the "A" Division matches for this week:—

TONIGHT

Acorns v. Race Club; American Club v. Marines; Y.M.C.A. v. Oaks.

THURSDAY

American Club v. Acorns; Marines v. Y.M.C.A.; Oaks v. Race Club.

In the individual struggle for honours, Kleffel of the Y.M.C.A. has moved up to top position with Pote-Hunt of the Race Club on his heels. Hilden, of the Columbia Club, who was leading, was off colour last week and dropped to fourth place.

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	P'ct.	Pin Fall
Y.M.C.A.	18	6	.750	12698
Marines	16	8	.667	12346
C.C.C. Acorns	15	9	.625	12544
American Club	9	15	.375	11985
S.R.C.	8	16	.333	11978
C.C.C. Oaks	6	18	.250	11922

LEAGUE RECORDS

Single, Kohnert	139
Triple, Dolinsek	367
Average, Kleffel	109 7/24
Single, Marines	585
Triple, C.C.C. Acorns	1646

BEST INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

	High Single	High Triple	Pin Fall	Played	Average
Kleffel	131	355	2623	24	109 7/24
Pote-Hunt	125	361	2581	24	107 13/24
Squires	133	356	2578	24	107 2/8
Hilden	134	357	2573	24	107 5/24
Inwood	120	336	1918	18	106 2/3
Fiori	135	344	1915	18	106 7/18
Messersmith	130	353	2521	24	105 1/24
Huebner	134	354	2293	21	104 19/21
Gonsalves	128	337	2515	24	104 19/24
Dolinsek	129	367	2503	24	104 7/24
Miller	131	136	624	6	104
Cardwell	133	349	2480	24	103 8/24
Kelly	123	314	617	6	102 5/6
Klovekorn	128	334	2160	24	102 6/7
Butler	128	330	2467	24	102 19/24
Bourne	135	336	2464	24	102 16/24
Kohnert	139	353	2461	24	102 13/24
Henningsen	125	327	2454	24	102 1/3
Deegan	121	321	2441	24	101 17/24
Keyes	131	339	2420	24	100 20/24
Box	105	302	302	3	100 2/3
Carson	126	330	2403	24	100 3/24
Gray III	120	331	2396	24	99 20/24
Kew, L.C.	115	323	2395	24	99 19/24
Dalton	119	329	2390	24	99 14/24
Robinson	124	326	2388	24	99 6/12
Fuller	114	306	593	6	98 5/6
Honeycutt	124	309	1475	15	98 1/3
Watton	139	333	2060	21	98 2/21
Krencicki	123	334	2349	24	97 7/8

Second Division

In the Pine Second the Marines have things their own way with two teams at the top while in the Maple Section, the Y. Luckies are supreme. Kelly of the Columbia Club Bears has the best individual standing with an average of nearly 104.

PINE SECTION

	Won	Lost	P'ct	Pin Fall
U.S.M.C. White	19	5	.792	11718
U.S.M.C. Blues	12	12	.500	11483
Y. Horseshoes	12	12	.500	11333
C.C.C. Bulls	11	13	.458	11326
S.R.C. Spares	10	14	.417	11220
American Club	8	16	.333	11423

MAPLE SECTION

	Won	Lost	P'ct	Pin Fall
Y. Luckies	17	7	.708	11827
U.S.M.C. Reds	15	9	.625	11592
S.R.C. Strikes	12	12	.500	11495
Y. Flukes	11	13	.458	11337
M. Officers	10	14	.417	11739
C.C.C. Bears	7	17	.292	11010

LEAGUE RECORDS

Single, Williams	148
Triple, Hebel	362
Average, Krause	103 5/8
Single, Y. Luckies	545
Triple, U.S.M.C. Whites	1547

BEST INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

	High Single	High Triple	Pin Fall	Played	Average
Kelly	109	311	311	3	103 2/3
Krause	125	332	2487	24	103 5/8
Cone	147	354	1960	19	103 3/19
Uhlinger	130	360	2372	23	103 3/23
Blais	120		409	4	102 1/4
Worrells	125	331	1125	11	102 3/11
Williams	143	342	1224	12	102
Nawojczyk	122	341	2443	24	101 19/24
Jacobs	134	326	2427	24	101 1/8
James	122	322	2112	21	100 12/21
Winecoff	117	340	1606	16	100 2/4
Fuller	108	299	299	3	99 2/3
Barret	121	317	2392	24	99 16/24
Boyle	121	333	2381	24	99 5/24
Appelboom	124	333	2379	24	29 5/24
Reper	118	305	594	6	99
Hommell	122	314	1781	18	98 17/18
Patrick	113	309	1185	12	98 3/4
Golding	114	307	1178	12	98 1/6
Coulcher	112	296	787	8	98 3/8
Rozier	114	310	1875	19	98 13/19
Bardwill	143	314	2364	24	98 6/12
Gavriloff	129	330	2356	24	98 4/24
Hebel	133	362	2063	21	98 5/21
Roles	122	327	1861	19	97 18/19
Ashley	118	340	1958	20	97 18/20
Blake	121	323	2337	24	97 3/8
Hansell	115	315	2137	22	96 3/22
Sterelny	116	307	1955	20	97 3/5
Berglof	116	310	2048	21	97 11/21
Van-Senden	119	312	1747	18	97 1/18
Cochran	120	330	2221	23	96 13/23
Jackson	113	319	1735	18	96 7/18
Rayden	129	326	2305	24	96 1/24

Shanghai Ladies Duck Pins

First Round Competition Completed Yesterday With Leaders Bunched

Competition in the first round of the Shanghai Ladies Duck Pins League was brought to a successful close yesterday evening when the four matches were rolled off. The Women's Sports Section of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and the Columbia Country Club "Blues" finished in a tie in the North Section as they trounced the American Club "Deuces" and the Marines Ladies respectively without losing a single game.

In the South Section the C.C.C. "Greens" scored a splendid victory over the American Club "Aces" in a contest of the two strongest teams by three clear games and are only one game behind their opponents in the standing.

Two league records were shattered in the Blues-Marines encounter. The Blues created a new team single of 521, bettering the former record of 512 set by the Foreign "Y." Mrs. Geibel, captain of the Blues, was responsible for putting up a fine triple of 328, outscoring Miss McIntyre's tally of 323.

The Marines Ladies have dropped from third to fourth position as a result of losing all three games to the Blues yesterday. The rest of the standing remain unchanged, with the Race Club and the "Deuces" still in the cellar berths.

North Section

C.C.C. "BLUES" (3)

Mrs. Huebner	95	98	103	296
Miss Ball	86	92	94	272
Mrs. Dalton	82	122	92	296
Mrs. Davis	97	93	87	277
Mrs. Geibel	120	116	92	328
	480	521	458	1,459

MARINE LADIES (0)

Mrs. Johnston	109	100	81	290
Mrs. Hommel	101	85	81	247
Mrs. Fraser	75	84	86	245
Mrs. Kuhn	93	77	109	279
Mrs. Nelson	89	70	78	237
	447	416	435	1,298

A.C. "DEUCES" (0)

Miss Brown	74	—	—	74
Mrs. Eckerson	84	96	85	263
Mrs. Robinson	77	76	89	242
Mrs. Smith Jones	96	84	95	275
Miss Hykes	103	90	87	280
Mrs. Donaldson	—	76	78	144
	452	422	434	1,288

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. (3)

Mrs. Soebel	88	86	94	268
Mrs. Harvey	88	72	91	257
Mrs. Zee	87	87	93	267
Mrs. Collaco	91	109	96	296
Mrs. Malleck	98	120	88	306
	452	474	462	1,338

South Section

C.C.C. "GREENS" (3)

Mrs. Bourne	90	90	79	259
Mrs. Laidlaw	80	92	92	264
Mrs. Vines	88	85	92	295
Mrs. Cardwell	95	102	86	283
Miss McIntyre	110	99	107	316
	463	498	456	1,417

A.C. "ACES" (0)

Mrs. Jensen	88	92	88	268
Mrs. Evans	91	84	86	261
Mrs. Rundall	88	96	88	272
Mrs. Kwok	87	91	73	251
Mrs. Deegan	80	94	94	268
	434	457	429	1,320

RACE CLUB (1)

Miss Picozzi	88	88	107	283
Mrs. Bowern	73	83	86	242
Miss Wilson	83	93	87	263
Miss Prince	89	84	99	272
Mrs. Pote-Hunt	111	90	86	287
	444	438	465	1,347

C.C.C. "WHITES" (2)

Mrs. Gray	84	112	80	276
Mrs. Freeman	77	107	83	267
Mrs. Putman	86	83	78	247
Mrs. Hale	96	93	100	294
Mrs. McDonald	103	93	94	290
	446	493	455	1,394

Team Standings

Following are the present standings of the teams:—

NORTH SECTION

	Won	Lost
Foreign "Y" W.S.S.	9	3
C.C.C. "Blues"	9	3
C.C.C. "Reds"	5	7
Marine Ladies	4	8
A.C. "Deuces"	3	9

SOUTH SECTION

	Won	Lost
A.C. "Aces"	9	3
C.C.C. "Greens"	8	4
C.C.C. "Whites"	6	6
"Y" Boots	5	7
Race Club	2	10

LEAGUE RECORDS

Individual Single:—Mrs. Malleck 122
Individual Triple:—Mrs. Geibel 328
Individual average:—Mrs. Malleck 103 8/9
Team Single:—C.C.C. Blues 521
Team Triple:—Foreign "Y" W.S.S. 1,447

Shanghai Ladies' Hockey Association

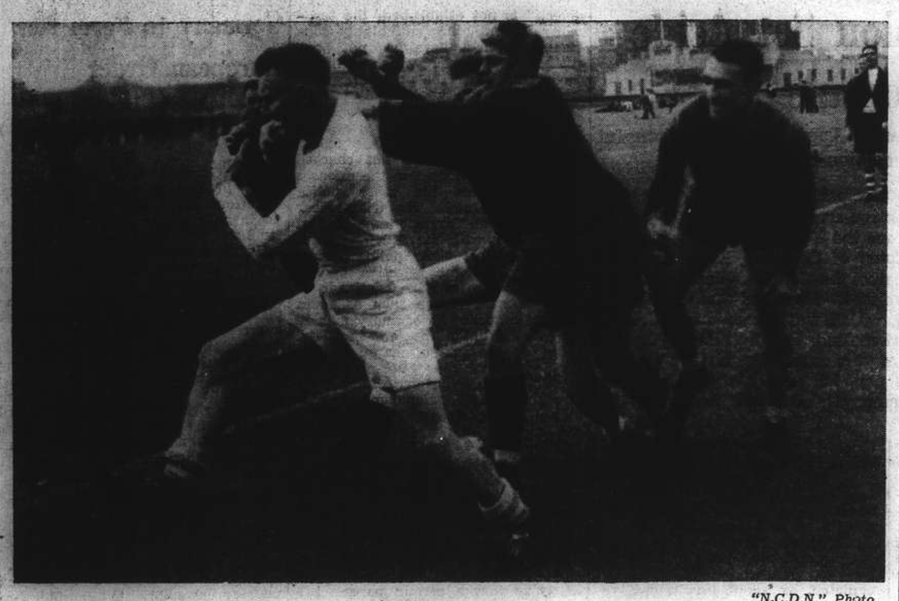
The following is the list of fixtures for the Shanghai Ladies' Hockey Association for the week-end:—

SATURDAY

In Uno v. A.S.P. "A," Race Course, 2.20 p.m.
Greens v. Amazons, Race Course, 3.30 p.m.
S.L.H.C. v. E.V. "A," Kiaochow Park, 2.45 p.m.
J.A.C. "B" v. A.S.P. "B," S.A.S. Grounds, 2.45 p.m.

SUNDAY

Sokols v. Betar, Race Course, 2.20 p.m.
E.V. "B" v. J.R.C., Race Course, 3.30 p.m.
S.J.S. v. Bye.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

A Good Second String

A breakaway is pictured by the cameraman during the rugby football match between a combined Police, Seaforths and Marines XV and the U.S. Marines 2nd XV on Sunday. The game, which was hotly contested throughout, resulted in a scoreless draw and also showed that the Marines possess plenty of excellent material this season in both teams. In weight, as the picture shows, the Marine "Seconds" possess the same advantage as the senior fifteen.

Annual Invitation Basketball League

Seventeen Teams Entered In Foreign Y. Tourney; Changes in Rules

Entries received by the Foreign Y.M.C.A. for the forthcoming annual invitation basketball league show a list of seventeen teams, ten in the senior division and seven in the junior division.

The Marines have entered three teams, the Officers, the Reds and the Whites. The Foreign "Y" Cubs, with L. D. Carson playing, are in the first category while the Giants will take part in the second section.

Play is expected to begin on December 5. The schedule will call for games to be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, commencing at 7.15 p.m. Three games in the second division will be held on Saturday afternoons, beginning at 3.15 p.m.

The teams entered are:—

First Division:—Marine Officers, Marine Reds, Marine Whites, Tien Heng, Moore, Chain, Wasps, Blue Black, Foreign "Y" Cubs, U.D. Club.

Second Division:—Cloud, Shanghai Bank, Kwang Shih, Nan May, Woo Kwang, Killers, Foreign "Y" Giants.

Principal Rule Changes

A brief summary of the principal rule changes in basketball for this season with some comments follows:—the distance from the face of the backboard to the end line has been made four feet, with proper allowance on courts where this distance is impossible. The maximum and ideal court length for college teams is 94 feet, with distance between faces of backboards 86 feet.

After a free throw resulting from a technical foul, whether made or missed, the team having the free throw is to be awarded the ball out of bounds at midcourt. When a personal foul is called, the captain of the offended team may waive the free throw and elect to have the ball put in play from out of bounds at midcourt by a player of his team. In case of multiple throw this applies to the last free throw only. It does not apply to a double foul.

If a player in the act of shooting is fouled from behind, or roughly handled from any position, two free throws are to be awarded whether the field goal is made or missed.

Any player of the team may ask for time out, that is, this privilege is no longer limited to the captain.

In games which go into overtime periods, each team is entitled to an additional time-out for each overtime period.

Shanghai Bowling Championships

The following times and places have been fixed for various bowling championships, reservations to be made with the Shanghai Bowling Congress secretary:—

Mixed Doubles:—1st Round C.C.C.; 2nd Round Race Club; 3rd Round Y.M.C.A.

Ladies' Doubles:—1st Round American Club; 2nd Round Y.M.C.A. 3rd Round C.C.C.

Men's Doubles:—1st Round C.C.C.; 2nd Round U.S.M.C.; 3rd Round Race Club.

Ladies' Singles:—1st Round C.C.C.; 2nd Round Race Club; 3rd Round American Club.

Men's Singles:—1st Round American Club; 2nd Round Y.M.C.A.; 3rd Round U.S.M.C.

To-night!
Vladimir HAVSKY
in a piano recital
LYCEUM

Hole in One on Socony Course

Playing on the Socony Course on Sunday, Mr. H. J. Krueger, manager of the United States Steel Products, Co., while partnered with Mrs. H. J. Sheridan, made the 2nd hole, 196 yards, in one.

Members of the Socony Club are insisting that his handicap should be readjusted.

Shanghai Golf Club Championships

Three Rounds Completed; Finals on Sunday

The first, second and third rounds of the "A" class championship were played off over the week-end. In the semi-finals, J. S. MacDonald beat T. S. M. Terrace, and R. T. Dwyer won from L. Saphiere. The finals will be played on Sunday at Seekingjao. The following took part:—

L. L. Farnsworth, J. S. MacDonald, W. R. McCutcheon, G. D. Nicholl, B. J. Wall, T. S. M. Terrace, C. H. Hopkins, T. R. Chassels, L. Saphiere, J. Stevenson, J. A. Grubb, J. C. Dickson, R. T. Dwyer, L. D. Carson, A. Pratt and W. H. C. Huggett.

"B" Class Championships

In the "B" class event, semi-finals, W. W. Jourdin beat J. S. King, and O. F. Brooks triumphed over J. K. Ewing. The finals also will be played on Sunday at Seekingjao. The following entered:—

G. D. LaMont, W. W. Jourdin, F. R. Engdahl, F. R. Smith, L. A. McCants, J. S. King, A. M. Dixon, C. Appelboom, S. C. Smith, A. L. Piper, J. B. Martin, O. F. Brooks, F. C. B. Black, J. K. Ewing, H. W. Wienberg and R. MacFarlane.

Japanese Baseball Team Going to Manila

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Accepting an invitation of the Manila Athletic League, sixteen members of the championship Tokyo Giants baseball team will sail to Manila from Nagasaki on December 18 with messages from Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Mayor Keikichi Tanomogi of Tokyo.—Domei.

St. Andrew's Day Big Racing Event

Ewo Handicap Challenge Cup on November 30

"THE CHASER"

The annual race for the Ewo Handicap Challenge Cup will be held on November 30, which is St. Andrew's day. With the exception of the distance, which will be a mile this year instead of three-quarters, the conditions of this race are unaltered and any member of the princely Hong (past and/or present) are eligible to ride. The handicaps in this race, contrary to the usual official races, are by distance.

Over 8,000 tickets of the Ewo Handicap Sweep have been distributed and it is hoped that sales will exceed last year's when 6,188 tickets were sold and $5,140 was paid to the lucky holder of the winning ticket. As in former years 20 percent. of the total proceeds of the sweep will be donated to the St. Andrew's Society Charity Fund. As the result of this Sweep $20,520.51 has already been contributed to the Fund during the past eleven years.

By the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wolfe-Murray, and Officers, the Pipe Band of the 1st Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders will play selections during the Meeting. Over twenty entries have been received and more are expected before the closing date.

Cup Competitions Over Week-end

Association Football Programme Arranged

Matches in Cup competitions will be in full swing this week-end and the Shanghai Football Association has released a heavy schedule, with six encounters in the Skottowe Cup, two in the Reserve Cup and five in the Junior Cup.

Clube Lusitano will be pitted against the Jewish Recreation Club at the Canidrome in one of the three games on Saturday afternoon. Saint Francis Xavier meets Rowing Club while Shanghai Recreation Club plays Association Sportive Francaise, both matches taking place on the Race Course.

Lido and Tung Hwa, the two Chinese teams, draw a bye through the first round.

Complete fixtures follow:—

Saturday

Skottowe Cup 1st Round.—Lusitano v. J.R.C., Canidrome, 2.30 p.m.; S.F.X. v. Row. Club, R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m.; S.R.C. v. A.S.F., S.R.C., 2.30 p.m.

Reserve Cup 1st Round.—A.S.F. v. S.M.P., R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m.

Junior Cup 1st Round.—R.A.M.C. v. Betar, R.G. 5, 2.30 p.m.; Y.T.T. Co., A.A. v. Wha Lien, Kiaochow, 3.10 p.m.; Aurora v. Cathay Laundry, Aurora, 2.30 p.m.

2nd division.—U.T.P. v. French Forces, Kiaochow, 1.30 p.m.

Sunday

Skottowe Cup 1st Round.—Surreys v. S.M.P., Canidrome, 10.30 a.m.; Sokol v. Seaforths, R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m.; P.T.H. v. Area Details, R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m.

Reserve Cup 1st Round.—Lusitano v. Seaforths, R.G. 5, 2.30 p.m.

Junior Cup 1st Round.—Judeans v. Russ. Club, S.R.C., 2.30 p.m.; 3 Cults. v. Xavierians, Kiaochow, 3.10 p.m.

2nd division.—Parks v. J.A.C., Kiaochow, 1.30 p.m.

Japan, U.S. Girls Engage In Archery

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Separated by the Pacific Ocean and most of the North American continent, Japanese and American girls yesterday held an archery contest.

The competing teams were the Ueno Girls' High School here and the Girls' High School at Bloomfield, N.J. The two schools will exchange cables to learn which is the winner.

Led by their coach, ten members of the Ueno Girls' High School archery team marched out to the archery range at Shiba Park. The girls registered a total score of 654 points wth 148 hits.—Domei.

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Japan Seeking to Improve Foreign Trade

Chance Given by War in Europe Will Be Taken; Indian Government Asked to Reduce Tariffs

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

AN optimistic view in regard to Japan's foreign trade was taken by Mr. Aoki, the Finance Minister, in an interview with press correspondents today. The Minister, who is en route to Osaka to attend a general meeting of bankers, expressed the belief that a further slump in the pound sterling would have little effect on Japan's trade.

Mr. Aoki said he would make efforts to check a further expansion of currency by increasing taxes and encouraging savings. The natural increase in national revenue in the 1938-39 fiscal year, he asserted, reached 170,000,000 yen.

The national budget for the 1940-41 fiscal year, Mr. Aoki said, would be compiled on the basis of a commodity mobilization programme, taking into full consideration the interdependence between capital, labour and commodity prices.

Therefore, the formulation of a material mobilization programme was a prerequisite to the compilation of the national budget for the next fiscal year.

Indian Tariffs Debated

Japan is insisting on a revision of import duties and the quota on Japanese textiles in India in the Indo-Japanese negotiations, according to the "Asahi" today.

These negotiations began in Calcutta between the Japanese Consul-General there, Mr. Tarao Wakamatsu, and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Allen Lloyd, on November 10, and were resumed on November 15.

During the second session, the "Asahi" says, Mr. Wakamatsu pointed out the many defects and inconsistencies in the existing commercial agreement, giving concrete examples and emphasizing that the present 50 per cent. import duty on Japanese cotton textiles (plain) was inordinately high and should be lowered. This was especially true, Mr. Wakamatsu is reported to have said, in view of the preferential rate on British goods, which was lowered to 15 per cent. from 25 per cent. in March.

"Explanatory Reply"

Furthermore, the "Asahi" continues, Mr. Wakamatsu said that it was only natural and proper, in the light of the existing state of the Indian cotton industry and of the nature of the demand for cotton textiles, that the proportion of high grade finished goods in Japanese textile "should be increased and plain cloth correspondingly revised."

In his reply, Mr. Lloyd, according to the "Asahi," "took a conservative attitude, merely making an explanatory reply."

"India," the "Asahi" predicts, "is now destined to rely a great deal upon Japan for a supply of daily and other necessities as a result of the virtual suspension of the supply of these goods from European countries, especially Great Britain, since the outbreak of the war."

"Great interest," the paper concludes, "therefore attaches to the outcome of the Indo-Japanese parley."—Reuter.

Basis With Russia Reached

Moscow, Nov. 20.

Russia and Japan have reached a common viewpoint on the fundamental principles of a Russo-Japanese trade agreement, the official Tass News Agency reported here today.

Exchanges of views between the Japanese ambassador here and the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, showed a "community of views," the reports said.

Other reports disclosed that agreement had been reached between Japan and Russia on the composition of the commission which will negotiate a final settlement of the Outer Mongolian-Manchoukuo border dispute between Russia and Japan.

The commission will begin work at Chita soon, and later will transfer negotiations to Harbin, the official Soviet reports said.—United Press.

Thrills Galore in Roller Derbies

Plenty of Falls During Eleven Nights Racing on Maple Wood Skates

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 20.

Roller skating with all the thrills and spills of hockey, football, boxing and six-day bike racing—that's what the customer gets for his money at a roller derby. Sponsors say it will become one of the nation's pet indoor sports.

They're rough and tumble affairs, these roller derbies and to top it all, they have what might be termed sex appeal. At any rate, each team is composed to five men and five girls, and the latter aren't "sissies;" they're skating dare-devils. There are plenty of falls during a derby, which goes on for eleven nights, but the steel helmets and padded uniforms worn by the skaters protect them to some degree from serious injury. More often than not, a bad fall is shaken off, and the skater rejoins the pack.

"Throwing Punches"

Speeding round a hardwood track night after night on maple wood rollers, the skaters—men and girls alike—continually pushing, body-checking and blocking. Soon the skaters start "throwing punches" for good measure—they're not fooling. But they can't get away with everything. Two referees are on the alert for fouls, and penalty boxes are provided for skaters who break the rules.

The men and girls alternate on the track at 150 minute intervals, but in the event of a mishap a girl may take a man's place or *vice versa*.

It's rather a scrambled affair, with plenty of excitement, but, according to the skaters, they are well paid for their efforts.

Points are scored by individual skaters lapping the field and passing members of the rival team. With the rules fairly universal, one point is given for passing one member of the opposition, two points for passing two members and five points for passing the entire team.

And therein lies the excitement. Usually, when a skater "breaks" for a lead, one or two members of the rival team are in hot pursuit. Skating on each other's heels, they push and shove, trying to pass each other while travelling at a clip of from 25 to 30 miles an hour. The contestants, derby officials estimated, cover about 60 miles a night.

The usual procedure is for one member of a team to "break" for a lead while his or her teammates block the other team and slow up the rild. But gaining the lap is only half the battle; and the easy half compared with passing members of the rival team.

Holding is a foul. But virtually everything else goes with the possible exception of deliberate tripping.

One method of "breaking" is known as he "chip," in which three or four members of a team form a chain by holding hands, and then hurl the last skater out in front of the pack.

Because of the uproar from the crowd during exciting moments, all the skaters have learned the deaf and dumb sign language by which they signal each other.

The possibility of a "derby" being "fixed" in advance is out of the question, sponsors of the merry-go-round insist. They explain that there would be no incentive for a "crooked" race as the split for the competing teams is on 60-40 basis.

The goal of those behind the scenes is to form a league with perhaps eight or more cities sponsoring their own teams. At present, there are several teams on the road, and in each derby one of the outfits wears the local colours.—United Press.

German Shells Burst In Swiss Territory

Berne, Nov. 20.

Two German shells fell at Basle yesterday. One badly injured two people, but the other failed to explode. Several shells also burst in the neighbourhood. Nobody was hurt, but material damage was done.—Reuter.

New Ministries in Chungking Mooted

Conservancy and Trade May Have Special Bureaux In China Government

Chungking, Nov. 20.

It is learned that a suggestion was made before the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which is closing today, to create three new ministries and change the status of the National Public Health Bureau.

The three new ministries will be the Ministry of Forestry Land and Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Public Health Bureau, which up to the present has been under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, will in future be directly under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan—in other words resembling in status a ministry.

Forestry land matters have previously been under the Ministry of Economic Affairs which, with the creation of the new ministry, will be in charge only of work connected with labour and mines, while all work connected with the Yellow, Yangtze and Hwai Rivers Commissions will be under the new Ministry.

Although the personnel of the new Ministries has not yet been selected, it is learned that Mr. Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of the Hwai River Conservancy Commission, will be made the new Minister of Forestry Land and River Conservancy.

Ministry of Trade

The Ministry of Trade is an expansion of the work of the present Foreign Trade Commission, under the Ministry of Finance. This new ministry will resemble Boards of Trade in other countries, and be in charge of imports and exports.

It is reported that Mr. T. L. Soong, a member of the Standing Committee of the Foreign Trade Commission, may become the new Minister of Trade.

The Ministry of Social Affairs will deal with prevention of smuggling, particularly of Japanese goods into "free China," and will also supervise control of commodity prices.

Other reports state that a new Department of Highways may be created, to be separated from the Ministry of Communications, but this step has not yet been decided upon.—Reuter.

New Jersey Unions Favours Third Term

Jersey City, N.J.

The Council of the New Jersey Industrial Unions today decided itself in favour of a third term for President Roosevelt. Members on the Council represent about 250,000 members of the C.I.O. of which Mr. John Lewis is President.—Havas.

Clipper Movements

Manila, Nov. 20.

The Philippine Clipper, due here today, has been delayed at Guam and is now due tomorrow, to leave for Hongkong on Wednesday and return on Thursday and leave for San Francisco on Saturday. Mail is to close on Friday. The Honolulu Clipper is due here on November 27 and the China Clipper on December 4. Mr. Roland Grimm of Shanghai is expected in the Philippine Clipper, disembarking here.—United Press.

Japanese Nearing Nanning

Reported Having Crossed Southern Kwangsi Border and Within Striking Distance of City

Chungking, Nov. 20.

JAPANESE forces advancing from Chinhsien, are said to be within striking distance of Nanning, strategic city in southern Kwangsi on the highway to French Indo-China, according to the latest Chinese field dispatches received here from Kwangsi.

Chinese military quarters here, however, emphasize that this is only to be expected, since Nanning is only 100 miles from Pakhoi. After the occupation of Fancheng and Chinhsien, the Japanese forces are said to have advanced towards the north on the morning of November 18, in several columns.

The vanguards of the Japanese army appear to have already crossed the Kwangsi border, as they were reported to be only eight miles from the border last night. Thirteen Japanese planes, in two groups, yesterday afternoon heavily bombed Nanning, dropping many high explosive and incendiary bombs.

The confidence of the Chinese High Command in the military situation in Kwangsi is said to be indicated by the fact that Gen. Pai Chung-hsi has delayed his return to his General Headquarters at Kweiling.

Gen. Pai Chung-Hsi, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, and concurrently Director of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's southwest headquarters, is at present attending the session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Chungking.—Reuter.

Japanese Pouring into Kwangsi

Yamchow, Nov. 20.

Japanese detachments were advancing into Kwangsi in rapid succession today, less than a week after their landing near Pakhoi.

Three Japanese detachments which captured Fangcheng on Wednesday night, and four other units which reduced Yamchow on Friday morning, routed 6,000 troops of the newly-organized 19th Division who had fled into the mountains along the Yamchow-Nanning Highway. These detachments entered Kwangsi on Saturday morning.

Other detachments which captured Tatang in Kwangsi, 20 km. from the Kuangtung border, were pushing rapidly toward Nanning.

Two detachments captured Nalai, half way between Yamchow and Hoppo in southwestern Kwangsi, yesterday and continued their drive eastward. After landing on the east shore of Yamchow Bay before daybreak on Friday these troops pushed inland through paddy fields where mud was sometimes knee-deep. Nalai was defended by powerful units of Kwangsi Army 175th Division under Gen. Mo Shu-chieh.

Two detachments in the vanguard which first entered Kwangsi occupied Tangpao, south of the Pachin River, a tributary of the West River, and continued their drive along the Yamchow-Nanning Highway yesterday.

The detachments occupied Tingsi, Natan and Nachen in the Tatang valley at noon on Saturday.

Tangpao, like Nasiao and Tatang, is a strategic town on the Yamchow-Nanning Highway 40 km. south of the largest Chinese base in this region. It is a distribution centre for commodities and has numerous facilities for land and water transportation.—Domei.

Marching Rapidly Inland

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Pushing rapidly inland after their landing at Pakhoi last week, Japanese troops are claimed to be now less than 60 miles from Nanning, the Kwangsi capital.

Following the capture of Yamchow, 70 miles southeast of Nanning, the Kwangsi capital, Japanese units, according to the latest Japanese reports from southwestern Kwangtung, have reduced Chiulungkan after routing the Chinese 55th and 57th divisions stationed there.

At the same time, the Japanese claim that the Chinese defence line in the neighbourhood of Tafengmen Hill, south of Tatungchu, sixteen kilometres north of Yamchow, has collapsed after a five-hour bombardment, and that Tafengmen Hill and its vicinity have fallen into their hands.—Reuter.

Nanning Raided by Army Planes

Hongkong, Nov. 20.

Two units of Japanese Army aircraft raided Nanning on Sunday afternoon, according to Chinese reports from Kweiling. Many bombs were dropped on military establishments and big fires were started in the vicinity of the city, according to the reports.

A Hingning dispatch to the "Ta Kung Pao" said Hingning and Shuikow, in eastern Kuangtung were bombed by Japanese planes on Saturday. Twenty-five bombs were dropped on Hingning. Several motor cars were demolished, the dispatch said.—Domei.

Soviet Envoy Received By Japanese Emperor

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

The new Soviet Ambassador to Japan, M. Constantin Smetanin, was received in audience this morning by the Emperor, in the presence of the Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

The Ambassador presented his credentials and also received a message from the Emperor. Later M. Smetanin and his wife were received by the Empress.—Reuter.

Mr. Eden Praises French Resolve

Visit to Western Front Described; Fine Spirit Of Allied Fighting Forces

London, Nov. 19.

Speaking fluent French, the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, made a broadcast address tonight to review his recent visit to the front lines in France, emphasize anew Anglo-French solidarity and praise French foresight in building the Maginot Line as a bulwark for the defence of civilization.

"I had the great pleasure," he began, "to accompany to France a delegation composed of Ministers of all the Dominions and a representative of the Government of India. During our brief stay in France, we visited the British Army and spent some time with the French forces in the Maginot Line.

"For many of us, the visit awoke memories of twenty years ago. Everywhere we went we found quiet determination among all civilians, men and women, old and young. There is perhaps none of the air of adventure that was to be felt at the beginning of the last war, no manifestations, parades or flowers pinned on rifles. We know by experience what war means. Yet everywhere is to be seen the firm resolve to put an end, a definite end, to the series of wars of aggression periodically renewed.

None Doubt Final Victory

"No one doubts final victory," he asserted.

Dealing with the Tommies in France, of whom there are already 158,000, the Dominions Secretary stated: "The health of the troops is excellent; their number grows daily and will continue to grow. Rapid progress is being made to reinforce and develop the British sector in depth, and to perfect the training and equipment of the British forces. We visited the Maginot Line, defended now by an army which, by its calm, its courage, its training and its efficiency, knows no peer.

"France," Mr. Eden continued, "has made great financial and material sacrifices to construct this line of fortifications. Today, peoples who love liberty recognize with deep gratitude the debt they owe to these impregnable defences and the army that occupies them.

"It is easy to imagine how far different, under what different skies, the military situation of the Allies would be today if France had not persisted with patience and application, leaving nothing to chance, by completing her system of defence and bringing up to perfection the organization of her army. Yet once again, France, in the history of mankind, has earned a debt of gratitude from the whole civilized world."—Havas.

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

RUTHLESS WARFARE

It will be remembered that about the beginning of the war Herr Hitler announced that the Reich was in possession of a weapon which it could use, and which the Allies would not be able to use against it. The sinking of the Simon Bolivar, Netherlander, Carica Milica, Lithuanian, Borjesson, Swedish, Grazia, Italian, and Blackhill, British,—four neutrals for one British vessel!—suggests that Herr Hitler was indulging in no empty bragging, but really had in mind the use of submarine mines in circumstances completely unlawful. Of course the use of such methods of warfare will remain the exclusive process of the Reich, for no decent self-respecting nation would descend to such depths. And so from the initial stroke against the Athenia, the Nazi navy is becoming more and more entangled in the web of sheer wickedness, until mines are laid without any notification in a channel followed by merchant shipping, both British and neutral, and laid undoubtedly for the specific purpose of destroying such shipping. The British Admiralty has right on its side when it declares that "the sinking of the Netherlands' ship Simon Boliver off the east coast of England is a further example of the utter disregard of international law and dictates of humanity shown by present-day Germany." Beyond merely reporting the actual fact of the sinking of the Simon Bolivar the German news agencies have preserved a significant silence. It has not even been suggested that after all it was Great Britain who was responsible for the tragedy, and the strangely-eloquent reticence of Germany in this respect can be taken either as an admission of guilt, or a failure to think up some new story plausibly placing responsibility at other doors but her own. It is no longer possible to accuse Mr. Winston Churchill of complicity in the outrages, for the destruction of such shipping, whether British or neutral, is so clearly against British interests that to do so would be to describe him as deficient of those very mental qualities by reason of which the Nazis so cordially hate and fear him. No, the German official reticence is highly significant, and as the days pass the chance of making any acceptable explanation diminishes.

The facts of the case are clear enough. Far from laying strategically defensive mine fields, properly notified, and with every possible care taken to ensure the safety of neutrals using the seas, the German navy has quite clearly departed from accepted and legal practices, and resorted to means of carrying on its ruthless submarine warfare by the use of mines in channels where neutral shipping has every right to proceed without undue risk, and along which Allied vessels can travel always with the possibility of enemy action against them. The sowing of mines in such areas as that in which no fewer than five vessels have just met their end, constitutes a form of undeclared warfare against all shipping irrespective of nationality and of neutrality. It needs to be emphasized that of the five ships sunk, only one belonged to the Allies, and this action by Germany constitutes nothing less than undeclared war against the shipping of all countries, not because of nationality, but because it happens to be shipping. Warfare of this description which involves indiscriminate destruction of the property of friend or foe has nothing whatever to be said in its favour, and everything requiring condemnation. In addition to this it has now to be realized that the hinted ruthless submarine warfare is in fact actually in progress and it becomes very plain that in the attempt to establish a counter to the Allied economic control the Reich is prepared to go to any lengths calculated to imperil whatever shipping may find it necessary to proceed within the areas around the Allied coasts. Much of that shipping may be engaged in purely lawful pursuits, and, as such, is entitled to require that its safety shall be respected by the combattants. That this is not being done by Germany is now made perfectly plain, and the neutral countries have had notice served upon them that they proceed in certain undefined areas entirely at their own risk, and that whether they are sunk or not, whether their crews and passengers are drowned or not is a matter with regard to which, so far as the German high command is concerned, there can only be complete indifference. That is one of the evils of indiscriminate mining. Once the mines are laid the layer has no control over them as to what they shall damage, and the fact that these mines were placed where they were is indisputable proof that all the Reich was concerned with was that something or other might be sunk, regardless of what or whose it might be.

It is clear that the neutral nations of the world, and particularly of Europe are being obliged to pay a heavy price for their neutrality. In Holland only reference to the facts without comment has been made, obviously for the purpose of creating as little friction with Germany as possible. Active expression of resentment by the Netherlands' Government would only be regarded by the Reich as another departure from that neutrality which it would dearly like to breach, for reasons for which it is ever in search. As a result of this peculiarly despicable action some hundreds of lives have been imperilled, at least one hundred killed and a large number wounded, all innocent people some of whom are not even remotely connected with the war. But then there is nothing easier than to make war upon the defenceless, and an unarmed merchantman is about the most innocuous vessel which the German navy could attack either by submarine or mine. It is early as yet to estimate what will be the effect of this addition to the list of the Reich's departures from the generally-accepted canons of war upon world opinion. There is the possibility that it will do little more than confirm the views which have already been expressed in connection with the sinking of the Athenia, for it is a cynical reflection upon the manner in which the Reich is conducting its marine warfare that such incidents as this must eventually be merely taken for granted. The Ethiopian has not changed his skin, nor the leopard his spots, and this present war is witnessing just the same type of frightfulness which marked the various German submarine campaigns of the last war. The past weeks have witnessed the reduction of the effectiveness of the German U-boat against the shipping of the Allies, which is now adequately protected by the convoy system and whose losses have been reduced to a minimum. They have on the other hand witnessed a considerable growth of casualties in neutral shipping, but this is the first occasion where it has been demonstrated that the German naval command is willing to run the risk of sinking four neutral vessels for the chance of sinking one British. It is unfortunately the case that it cannot be expected that Germany will change her ways. Indeed only to be anticipated that as her case grows more desperate her conduct will become more outrageous. That neutrals are being made to suffer in this manner cannot but be regretted, and it is to be hoped that, when peace comes to be negotiated, arrangements will be made whereby they will be indemnified for all the wrongs that Germany is at present callously doing to them.

Britain's Foreign Trade

The memorandum of the British Board of Trade published in another column should set at rest any doubt that the British Government's demand on materials and services for the successful prosecution of the war will seriously affect Britain's foreign trade. It has been pointed out by responsible Government leaders that this is as much an economic war as a war of military effectives, and, therefore, the foundations of Britain's great commercial activity are not to be undermined by concentration of effort solely on the main task of obtaining a military victory. Britain's strength is as great in the markets of the world where she trades as it is in her fighting services, and it is essential that one must provide the sinews for the other. The Board of Trade memorandum emphasises that it is the Government's desire, as far as is consistent with vital war needs, to assist exporters in every possible way so that British trade may not only be maintained but may be increased if possible. A certain amount of Government control over the flow of certain materials has become necessary, but it is pointed out that materials for the great bulk of manufactured goods which form the normal export trade of the United Kingdom can be relied upon for at least three months. Many materials are not subject to Government control while in regard to controlled materials, the Government is doing its best to ease the task of the manufacturer seeking to continue his exports abroad. This reassuring statement will be welcomed by Shanghai merchants who find the situation a little better and hope for better times which the outbreak of the European war temporarily overclouded.

Closing the Ranks

The negotiations which are at present proceeding between the Polish and British Governments for a comprehensive agreement covering all forms of collaboration between the armed forces of both nations for the duration of the war is significant of the intention of the Allies to continue to recognize the Polish Government, even though it has been driven out of its country. This is not the only occasion when the existence of a nation has been recognized even though its territory had been overrun by an invader. It is expected that a millitary pact will be signed between the two government, and that arrangements will be made for the supply of necessaries for the the Polish armed forces and the maintenance of the Poles in the field. Already there is evidence that they contemplate making a substantial addition to the Allied forces, and while their numbers may not be imposing in comparison with the millions of men who are already engaged, the fact that Poles outside their country are volunteering to fight in the cause of Poland's redemption has a certain psychological significance which cannot be overlooked. Alredy a portion of the Polish Navy has joined the British fleet and been incorporated within it, while in a short while Polish forces will be found alongside the Allies on land. Another development of the last few days had been the rapprochement which has been effected between Poland and Czechoslovakia. A reconciliation which was impossible so long as the two nations had their independence has now become possible in the light of their common misfortunes, and it is reported that negotiations are progressing to bring about a substantial degree of collaboration for the reestablishment of their independent Governments. It is towards that end that the Allies are working, and the fact that, despite defeat, neither the Czechs nor the Poles have throw in their hand entitles them to the respect and sympathy of the Allies which has been readily extended to them. It may be some time before it will again be possible for them to administer the affairs of their own countries, but that they shall is one of the reasons why the Allies took up the German challenge. That they are prepared to sink their differences is welcomed as conducive of the best possible understanding on the Allied side, and contributing to that mutuality of purpose which Great Britain and France demonstrated in their negotiations of last week.

Old Resident Leaves

Yesterday Shanghai, and the Far East lost an old, respected member of the British community in the person of Mr. M. Reader Harris, who, with his wife, has left for England on retirement. Mr. Reader Harris came out to Hongkong in 1907, served during the war with distinction, after which he returned to Hongkong. In the Colony he was well known as an advocate and it has often been remarked that, had he been a barrister instead of a solicitor, he would undoubtedly have been at the head of his profession in the Colony. There can be little doubt that as an advocate in Shanghai, where he has been since 1919, in recent years he stood in a class by himself. Apart from the law Mr. Reader Harris was energetic in other pursuits having been in his time President of the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, chairman of the United Services Association, and president of the Zero Club. In sport he was a keen and good lawn bowler, no mean hand at tennis, and was once junior champion of the Hungjao Golf Club. In 1924 he married his present wife, the daughter of Judge Sir Skinner Turner, also well known in the local tennis world as an outstanding player. Reader Harris made for himself many friends by his unfailing courtesy, and charm of manner. In Court he was a most able advocate, and a pleader of considerable brilliance, while his methods of cross-examination more often than not proved successful. His departure definitely thins the ranks of British lawyers in Shanghai, and that he will be missed goes without saying. It is the fervent hope of his many friends, and acquaintances that he, and Mrs. Reader Harris will be spared many years in which to enjoy their well-earned retirement. That he will be missed goes almost without saying, for he leaves a niche in the life of Shanghai which will be difficult to fill.

IN PARENTHESIS

Outrageous

"THAT new doctor attended me for a month after I had been lying flat on my back. His medicine didn't do much good, but his bill made me sit up."

* * *

Dry

SIR George Reeves-Smith, was speaking at a Savoy lunch of the necessity of maintaining London's night life in difficult times. One of his hearers remarked sotto voce, "Let our motto be: "Trust in God and keep your Martinis dry."

* * *

I Had to Smile

I HEARD the creak of the Philosopher's bicycle as he came, with a certain dashing style, round the corner of the lane. For the 40th time I made a resolution to make him a present of a little oil for that chain, writes Pat Murphy in the "Daily Mail."

It was early and there was a mist, so he did not see me until he was within 20 feet. Then he swung down from his bicycle and the grin that completely changed the shape of his face almost dispelled the mist.

With one big, capable hand he made a gesture as though to wipe the grin off. Then he chuckled.

"Haven't seen you for a fortnight or I'd have told you," he began in his powerful, resonant voice. "Old T.... I won't mention his name because then you'd be certain who I was talking about .... he fell asleep one afternoon a few weeks ago while he was working in the house of a rich party round here.

"Ha! Ha! He wakes up; can't think where he is; feels he shouldn't be there, anyhow; gets up, tries to collect his thought, or maybe he's got a couple; dashes out of the house; knows he's got a flat tyre on his bicycle—that was one thought, I don't know about t'other.

"There's two bicycles there. He grabs the pump off'n one, pumps like Old Billy, puts back the pump. Sees someone comin' down the road; looks up; settles his trousers inside his clips; waits a moment for the fellow to pass, then gets on the other bicycle and rides off on a flat tyre straight home!"

The Philosopher's grin was gorgeous. "Proper Herbert, isn't he?" he muttered, accepting a cigarette and leaning his bicycle against the hedge. "Reminds me of the old sergeant at Aldershot who said to me years before the war:

"'The Army's no use since they started takin' in civilians.'"

He puffed at the cigarette and the smile showed no signs of disappearing from his tanned face.

"Here's something that'll make you laugh," he went on.

I cannot have too much of the Philosopher. His stories are like himself, brisk and invigorating.

"You've got too many rabbits, haven't you?" he said. "So's everybody. Well, not so far from here a few days ago a farmer finds two of these young Territorials behind a hedge. They were kneeling down near a rabbit warren.

"H asked them what they were doing. They had a rabbit wire—you know, a snare wire—and they had put this in the mouth of the hole and were kneeling on top of the bank with mallets in their hands, waitin' for the rabbit to come out!

"Fine poachers they'd make, eh?

"Ah! yes. Strong in the arms, weak in the head. They'd be waitin' a tidy time before they got any dinner, eh? They're nice lads, we'll have to teach 'em a thing or two about catchin' rabbits."

He prepared to get on to his bicycle—in a dignified, philosophical way, by the back step, mark you—so threw his cigarette away, and taking a firm hold on the handlebars, he paused with one leg on the ground and one on the step.

"We used to have a great hunter round here years ago. He was a Frenchman. If the B.B.C. had been working in those days we should have sent out a warning on days that that Frenchy was going to shoot. Yes, he used to close his right eye when he shot and he very seldom hit anything he aimed at.

"Used to get himself annoyed sometimes, and he'd say: 'Those English rabbits get on the wrong side of my gun every time. They're a lot of rubbish!'"

The Philosopher smiled broadly and mounted his musical bicycle. "But they like Frenchy round here," he said. "He bought a lot of cartridges."

When I looked round me, after the amusing fellow had disappeared from sight, the mist had gone and the sun was shining brilliantly.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min. 58.5	Max. 69.0
Same date, 1938	Min. 48.0	Max. 60.0

Rainfall trace.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min. 59.4	Max. 71.2
Same date, 1938	Min. 45.1	Max. 59.5

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 19th:—Low and unsteady pressure over China: normal and steady over Japan. Typhoon to the north-west of Palau moving west-north-west. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine to cloudy weather.

State on the morning of the 20th:—Overcast weather with drizzle. South-easterly breezes. Low and rising pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and colder weather with rather strong north-westerly to north-easterly winds over Shantung. Cloudy, rather cold with fresh northerly to easterly breezes over our regions and the Eastern Sea. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 6 a.m., within 60 miles, latitude 12, longitude 122, slowly west-north-west, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

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Seven More Ships Go Down on Nazi Mines

Five Neutral, One British, One French Vessels Sunk Off East England; Gales Wash Up "Harvest" Of Mines on Belgian, Dutch and British Shores

London, Nov. 20.

IN addition to the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar, seven merchantmen have been sunk by German mines off the East Coast, according to an official announcement made here today. The Italian steamer Grazia struck a mine and sank within a few minutes. Five members of the crew were killed by the explosion, while sixteen others are reported missing. Twenty-nine members of the crew were rescued by two trawlers which rushed to the aid of the vessel.

Six persons are believed to have been lost and eight injured when the Swedish steamer Borjessen sank this morning after striking a mine. Thirteen survivors, including the eight injured members of the crew, were landed in an English port. The British steamer Blackhill and the Yugoslav steamer Carica Milica (9,000 tons) were also sent to the bottom after striking German mines. Twenty-two members of the crew of the Blackhill, including the captain, are reported to have been rescued.

Four survivors of a crew of thirteen in the collier Torch Bearer, 1,267 tons, which was sunk by a German mine off the east coast, landed at an English port today. They are all seriously injured. A French steamer has also been sunk, making a total of seven vessels damaged off the east coast during the week-end. In addition to those, a Lithuanian steamer, the Kaunas, was sunk by a mine off Zeebrugge.

It is now established that the number of missing as a result of the sinking of the Royal Dutch Mail liner Simon Bolivar is about 100. The vessel was bound from Amsterdam to the West Indies. Sixty to seventy survivors had recovered sufficiently last night to be discharged from one London hospital.

The majority of the passengers, according to all available information, were British, travelling to Barbados, Trinidad. There were also a number of Dutch passengers, including employees of the Batavian Petroleum Company going to Surinam, Curacao.

Other passengers included Jewish refugees travelling to Chile.

Rescuers Praised

Interviewed after her rescue, Mrs. Sandiford, wife of a Trinidad banker, paid a high tribute to the men of the Navy on other ships which dashed to the rescue of the Simon Bolivar.

Describing the scene on board, she said she was in her cabin, trying to get some things for her daughter Jean, when a terrific explosion occurred. She staggered out through darkness to a passage filled with steam, and managed to find her way to the top deck, where she found her husband injured. He told her he was twice thrown up into the air by the explosion. A swift search revealed Jean who was dazed, and the three clambered into the same lifeboat.

The sun deck was awash when the Chief Officer, Mr. Smit, left it.

In their lifeboat was a Scottish nurse, who, although her own back was injured, began in a businesslike manner to attend to the injuries of others and to make them comfortable.

Mrs. Sandiford believed that a number of people forward and below must have been trapped. "In the passage," she said. "I saw several crawling out of cabins. Some of them must have been stewards. I don't know how they could have escaped, because there was nobody down there to pull them out.

Raid Warning After Landing

"After we landed, we were in a waiting-room when an air-raid warning was given. Everybody was taken down into shelters, some carried in stretchers.

"Among the passengers who jumped into the sea was a girl returning home after finishing schooling on the Continent. She got into our lifeboat, but told me, as nobody lowered the boat, she would jump for it."

One of the problems of nurses and doctors was the vast quantities of tenacious oil with which survivors were covered. Hospital authorities had to make emergency application for the issue of petrol for cleaning.

Official circles in London declare that it is beyond question that the Simon Bolivar was sunk by a German mine. There are no British mines, they assert, near the spot where the Dutch liner went down, and all British mines, in accordance with international law, are so constructed as automatically to become harmless if parted from their moorings. "We know," they add, "that this is not true of all German mines."—Reuter.

Gale Washes Up "Harvest"

London, Nov. 20.

Reports from Zeebrugge later disclosed that the Lithuanian steamer Taunas, 1,530 tons, had sunk sixty miles off the Belgian coast. The ship, which was en route to England without cargo, was believed to have struck a mine. A fishing boat rescued sixteen of the Lithuanian ship's crew. One man was drowned.

Reports from Brussels said that gales had washed up a "harvest" of mines along the Belgian coast. One mine was said to have exploded on the breakwater at Breeden, breaking windows in a military hospital at Osten, three miles distant. Another mine was said to have exploded on the beach at Duyne.—United Press.

British Admiralty Statement

London, Nov. 19.

Severe criticism of the Nazi Reich for its inhuman conduct of warfare was expressed tonight by the British Admiralty in a communique asserting:

"The sinking of the Dutch ship Simon Bolivar off the east coast of England (upon striking a German mine) is a further example of the utter disregard of international law and dictates of humanity shown by present-day Germany. Mines were laid without any notification in a channel followed by merchant shipping, both British and neutral, and there is no doubt that they were laid for the specific purpose of destroying such shipping. Informed circles declare that no British mine was ever laid in the area where the Simon

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Indignation Over U-Boat Mines

London, Paris Comment On Illegal Practices; Dutch Withhold Views

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 20.

The sinking of the Royal Dutch Mail liner, Simon Bolivar, has evoked feelings of indignation and sympathy. The disaster adds many more lives and another fine ship to the long list of casualties inflicted upon neutrals by German ruthlessness and disregard for international law.

Among the more recent of these have been the sinking of the Danish liner, Canada, by an unidentified German mine and the torpedoing, without warning or any attempt to place the crew in safety, of the Norwegian tanker, Arne Kjode.

International law demands that if a belligerent lays mines, he must take every possible precaution to ensure the safety of commercial navigation and must, for this reason, declare dangerous areas and warn shipping to keep clear.

The Allies have announced every danger area created by them. Germany has announced some danger areas, notably those dropped close to the Baltic. These force all neutral shipping, plying in or out of that sea to use the Kiel Canal, thus submitting them to German contraband control and bringing to Germany much needed foreign currency by the payment of canal and harbour dues.

U-Boats Laying Mines

German U-boats are, however, making a practice of laying a cluster of mines in the channels used by merchant shipping traffic on the west side of the North Sea. The establishment of the danger areas is not announced as their whole objective is to inflict losses before the minefields are discovered and swept.

In the case of the Danish Canada, Germany at once announced that the ship had struck a British mine. It is hardly common sense to imagine that a maritime nation should illegally lay mines in channels extensively used by its own shipping. Moreover, all evidence and the statement of the Master of the Canada proved it to have been a German mine. If a British warship is damaged by one of these illegal minefields, Germany is only too pleased to claim it as a great success for German arms. Yet, if a neutral ship is sunk in this way, the German minefield is at once announced as British by the German Ministry of Propaganda.

Norwegian Comment Cited

Further proof of the illegal laying of mines by Germany in shipping routes on the west side of the North Sea has been secured by the fact that many German mines have been washed up on the east coast of Great Britain.

The effect of this ruthless German warfare against neutral shipping is shown by the following quotation from a Norwegian newspaper referring to the torpedoing without warning of the Norwegian tanks, Arne Kjode: "It is a proof of open warfare, excluding the aggressor from the civilized community. Such matters can only be resolved when the nation which thus raises its hand against all, finds that every man's hand is against her. One cannot exceed the bounds of humanity even in war."—Reuter.

Dutch Withhold Comment

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.

The sinking of the Dutch liner Simon Bolivar is printed in detail in the newspapers, but without comment, for Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.—Reuter.

Deep Impression in Paris

Paris, Nov. 20.

The sinking of the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar has caused a deep impression in France. "L'Intransigeant" says it gives sinister confirmation to a report that the Germans, despairing of the efficacy of their torpedoes, were going to use submarines as minelayers. This abominable weapon, it adds, is forbidden in international law, "but the Germans could not be expected to neglect this form of murder."—Reuter.

Berlin Press Denies Guilt

Berlin, Nov. 20.

Newspapers here are making elaborate efforts to disprove that sinking of the Royal Dutch Mail liner Germany was responsible for the sinking of the Royal Dutch Mail liner Simon Bolivar. The disaster, it is asserted, was caused by a British mine.—Reuter.

Norwegian Press Comment

Oslo, Nov. 20.

The mining of the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar and other neutral ships during the week-end made a deep impresion here.

The "Tidens Tegn" says: "If this form of warfare makes the seas impassable for neutral shipping, special measures are called for. Neutral countries represent a bloc which the belligerents cannot neglect. It is necessary that these countries should take early steps to clarify their position in order that the principle of neutrality at sea may be determined."—Reuer.

Ex-Kaiser Expresses His Regrets to Queen

Doorn, Nov. 20.

The ex-Kaiser today sent a message to Queen Wilhelmina, expressing his sincere sympathy regarding the sinking of the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar.—Reuter.

Poles, Czechs To Combine to Gain Freedom

Nazi "Purge" Pressed Against Patriots in Bohemia and Moravia

London, Nov. 20.

"There is common determination between us to repair the damage done to our countries," the Polish Premier, General Wladislaw Sikorski, declared yesterday afternoon after a lengthy meeting at the Polish Embassy with Dr. Edouard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia.

General Sikorski also made a statement on his parleys here with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax. He declared:

"During my conversations here, I have emphasized the determination of the Polish nation and the Polish Government to co-operate actively in the common cause: to assure our victory over the forces of oppression and destruction. I have been impressed by the determination and unanimity of the British Ministers in their decision to pursue the war until they gain final victory and to facilitate the task of reconstruction of the Polish Army to continue our fight against the common enemy."—Havas.

U.S. Czechs Protest

Chicago, Nov. 19.

Strong protest against "the wave of terrorism that is sweeping over Czechoslovakia" was made here today by the Czechoslovak National Council, which stigmatized the "murder of nine Czech students by the Nazis."

"We invite all true Americans," the Council asserted, "to join us in public protest against the pitiless and appalling murder of the nine students whose only crime was that they protested against the Nazi oppression and brutal slavery inflicted on their country."—Havas.

New Anglo-Polish Parleys

London, Nov. 20.

The British and Polish Governments are negotiating a comprehensive agreement covering all forms of collaboration between the British and Polish armed forces for the duration of the European war, Polish quarters disclosed today. A military pact is expected to the signed in a few days and negotiations also are expected to deal with the financing of Polish armed forces and the problem of Polish supplies.

Reconciliation between the Poles and the Czechs, which appeared impossible while independent Poland and Czechoslovakia existed, was inaugurated on Saturday when the commander-in-chief of the Polish armed forces was visited here by the representative of the Czech Government in London. Discussion of means for closer collaboration between the Poles and the Czechs for the re-establishment of their independent governments also are understood to be in progress here.—United Press.

50,000 Czechs Arrested.

London, Nov. 20.

No less than 50,000 arrests have been made by the Germans in Bohemia and Moravia since Friday, according to a despatch from the Austrian frontier. The arrests are said to have included "certain political personages."

Such extracts from the neutral press, relating to Nazi action in Czechoslovakia in the last few days, as have so far reached London indicate that the extreme severity of the measures reported to have been taken to repress expressions of nationalist sentiment and popular discontent has incurred the disapproval of neutral observers.

The Netherlands newspaper "Maasdale" argues that brutal measures never have practical results, while the Danish journal, the "Politiken," finds it surprising that a region which has built itself upon the basis of strength of national bond should under-estimate the strength of national feeling in another case.—Reuter.

Czech "Purge" Continues

Berlin, Nov. 20.

Several hundred more Czechs, mostly students, were arrested in Prague yesterday as the purge of Czech patriots was intensified, official German sources reported here last night.

With twelve persons known to have been executed already, more executions were expected as Gestapo agents in Prague questioned appromately 2,000 persons now under detention.

Although German officials here made announcements to foreign correspondents regarding conditions in Prague, the German press and radio so far have ignored the Czech freedom demonstrations.

Additional arrests were made yesterday in Prague, it was said, to find ringleaders of the Czech freedom movement. Some of those arrested were freed after close questioning, Nazi quarters said here. The exact number released so far was not announced.—United Press.

"The Times" Comments

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 20.

Reports of week-end terrorism in Czechoslovakia are the subject of much comment in the press.

"The Times" says: "Although Prague has become a forbidden city to the outside world, it is certain that the Czech people, biterly resenting the tyranny which they suffer under the police and Nazis, have once more allowed their feelings to get the better of prudence, and have openly shown their repugance to their oppressors."

After reviewing the German efforts to suppress and minimize the news of the revolt, and contrasting these with Budapest reports, "The Times" says: "It is clear that the tormented Czech people still place love of liberty before all other sentiments, and are suffering ferocious punishment at the hands of their German masters."

Placing responsibility on the shoulders of "the brutal local administration," "The Times" suggests that the present situation is further proof of German incapacity for ruling alien races.

Of the German official explanation, that the disorders were caused by "a group of intellectuals" acting under foreign inspiration, "The Times" states: "The Czech national spirit has doubtless drawn sustenance from

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

When Russian Tanks Rumbled Into Poland

Soviet Russian tanks are shown rumbling into Brest Litovsk while Polish people stand by in a state of bewilderment. These units formed part of the force which advanced to the line of the demarcation when Germany and Russia share Poland between them.

Italy Again Warns Red Russia Off

Efforts for Neutral Bloc In Balkans Now Reported Balked by Berlin, Moscow

Rome, Nov. 19.

Italy served notice on Soviet Russia once again today, warning her that any "attempt to Bolshevize the Balkans would meet with an immediate reaction in Italy."

The warning was given in the form of commentaries broadcast by radio stations here today. The commentaries were believed to have been inspired by official quarters.

"Italy wishes to prevent extension of the European conflict," the stations asserted, "and also wishes to keep the Balkan countries out of it."

During the same broadcasts, the stations voiced satisfaction at the recent amelioration of relations among the various Danubian and Balkan States.—Havas.

Neutral Bloc Plan Thwarted

Berne, Nov. 19.

Upon German and Soviet intervention, diplomatic efforts to create a neutral Balkan bloc have reached a deadlock, Belgrade reports asserted today.

The Reich was understood to have informed both Rumania and Bulgaria that a Balkan bloc supported by Turkey would be regarded "unfavourably" by Berlin because of the existent Anglo-French-Turkish mutual aid pact.

According to the Budapest correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten," Soviet Russia is also carrying on active propaganda in the Balkans.—Havas.

French Observations

Paris, Nov, 19.

Hazards facing the creation of a neutral Balkan bloc to stop the spread of war in Europe have increased greatly in the past few days as a result of German intervention upon Soviet Russia's request, French political quarters declared today.

Until lately, Germany kept quiet while Italy silently supported Yugoslav-initiated attempts to form a barrier to M. Josef Stalin's march westward to the Mediterranean. The Kremlin suddenly decided late last week that Herr Adolf Hitler should pull yet another chestnut out of the fire and requested him to tell the Balkan nations that he would regard a Balkan bloc as "unfavourable to German-Soviet friendship." Germany, although reluctantly, was compelled to accede, but nevertheless continues efforts to divert M. Stalin's interest eastward, to British possessions in the Orient, French quarters concluded.—Havas.

National People's Congress to Meet

Constitutional Form of Government for China

Chungking, Nov. 20.

The convocation of a National People's Congress to discuss adoption of a constitution and prepare for the establishment of a constitutional form of government within the year 1940, was announced in a manifesto read out at the close this afternoon of the 6th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

No definite date has been set for the convocation of the Congress, which will take place some time in 1940.

The manifesto was read by Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, and the session was then formally closed.—Reuter.

Rome Denies Demarche To Reich

Rome, Nov. 19.

The Italian official Stefani news agency today denied foreign reports that Italy on Monday last made a démarche to Germany voicing interest in continued respect for the territorial integrity of the Low countries, Belgium and the Netherlands.—Havas.

Britain Able to Meet Foreign Trade Demands

Board of Trade Memorandum States Government Anxious To Assist Exporters In Every Possible Way

THE recent memorandum issued by the Board of Trade, London, should remove any misconception there may be regarding the ability of suppliers in Great Britain to continue their export trade, for though obviously control of raw materials is a wise and necessary step in time of war, the importance of maintaining export trade is recognized and every facility will be given to exporters.

The memorandum reads: It is essential in the national interest that exporters should be encouraged to maintain and increase their export trade to the greatest extent consistent with vital war needs, and the Government are anxious to assist exporters in every possible way.

Some Government direction of the flow of materials for manufacture has inevitably become necessary, but this does not mean that supplies will not be available for the export trade. No general system of permits or priorities in the allocation of materials is in force, and for the great bulk of manufactured goods which form the normal export trade of the United Kingdom supplies of the required materials can, so far as can be foreseen, safely be relied upon for a period of the next three months at least. Many materials are not subject to Government control at all and manufacturers should experience no special difficulties in obtaining supplies of these materials.

Controlled Materials

As regards controlled materials, there should in most cases be no difficulty in obtaining the supplies necessary for manufacture for export and it should only be in exceptional cases that there is insufficient for export needs.

The Board of Trade are opening discussions with representatives of major exporting industries with a view to facilitating their operations and in particular their purchases of raw materials.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Supply has issued instructions to controllers and their staffs to make every effort to allocate supplies where it appears to them that the controlled materials are for the manufacture of goods for export, especially where those exports are to be in the form of highly finished goods in which the cost of the raw materials forms a comparatively small part of the value of the goods. Exporters who have any difficulty in obtaining their requirements should communicate with the Board of Trade, giving full particulars, including the nature of the goods to be exported, the market for which they are destined and the terms of payment.

Licences Being Accelerated

Existing and future contracts for capital goods which take a considerable period to fulfil will receive special consideration, with a view to arrangements being made for the supply of materials and issue of export licences, if and when required.

Some manufactured goods cannot be exported without a licence though there are many classes of goods not subject to this control. As regards goods subject to export licence, the issue of licences has been greatly accelerated. To meet the requirements of exporters, the issue of general licences has been increased, and these will be granted wherever practicable. In certain cases applications have been received for licences to export to neutral countries adjacent to German quantities of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods greatly in excess of the normal flow of trade and it may, of course, be necessary to limit such exports pending the signature of satisfactory War Trade Agreements by the countries in question.

"We Are Winning Comfortably"

British War Secretary Impressed by Efficient Administrative Control

Paris, Nov. 20.

"The men of the British Expeditionary Force are all cheerful, their health is good, and I am confident that we are winning the war comfortably," declared Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, British Secretary of State for War, who has been visiting the British troops in France, in an interview before leaving the front.

The Minister, who spent practically all hours of daylight yesterday visiting various sectors of the British line, went into the French area just before he ended his inspection.

Before he returns to England, it is reported that he will see M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, and will visit the headquarters of General Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces.

"The spirit of the troops," Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "is noteworthy. I have been impressed with the efficiency of the administrative arrangements. I think the lessons of the last war have been put to very good profit.

"Transport, which broke down in the last war, has been exceptionally well run. The general smoothness with which everything is running is most satisfactory."

The War Secretary added that the activity on the British section of the front had also impressed him.—Reuter.

Chinese Government's New Appointments

Announced At Close of 6th Plenary Session

Chungking, Nov. 20.

Many important changes in the personnel of the Chinese Government and the Central Kuomintang were announced this afternoon following the closing of the 6th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has been appointed to the concurrent post of President of the Executive Yuan (a position similar to that of a Prime Minister), replacing his brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung, who will take the post of vice-president. Dr. Kung, however, will retain his concurrent position as Minister of Finance.

The former vice-president of the Executive Yuan, Gen. Chang Chun, has resigned.

M. Wang Shih-chieh, former Minister of Education and Chinese President of the Sino-British Cultural Society, has been appointed Minister of Publicity, replacing Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang, who is to have the post of Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang. The former Secretary-General, Mr. Chu Chia-hua has been made head of the Organization Department of the Party.

General Wu Teh-chen, former Mayor of Shanghai and later Governor of Kuangtung, has been appointed to the post of Chairman of the Overseas Department.

Mr. Ku Cheng-kan has been made head of the Social Welfare Department, replacing Mr. Chen Li-fu.—Reuter.

France to Combat Her Communists

Paris, Nov. 20.

The Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, and M. Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, were conferred exceptional powers through a decree today to crush underground Communist and other defeatist organizations.

Their new powers include that of forcing individuals considered as dangerous to national defence to leave an area affected by a state of siege. Such people can be forced to fulfill national defence tasks in specially organized formations.—United Press.

U.S. Envoy to Soviets Visits Stockholm

Helsingfors, Nov. 20.

The American Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt, arrived here from the Soviet capital last night en route to Stockholm. The Ambassador denied that his visit to Stockholm had any political significance.—United Press.

Black Front Leader Believes Anti-Hitler Revolution Possible Next Spring

Herr Otto Strasser Tells "Le Paris Soir" Three Essential Conditions for Revolt Now Forming

Paris, Nov. 20.

Germany would soon be ready for an anti-Hitler revolution, declared Herr Otto Strasser, known as "Hitler's worst enemy," in an interview with "Le Paris Soir."

Herr Strasser said he was given four hours to leave Switzerland after the Munich explosion, because the Germans were demanding his extradition, describing him as the instigator of the crime.

Herr Strasser, who has been the leader of the anti-Nazi Black Front since the Nazis murdered his brother, said he thought at first that his friends had organized the Munich attempt, but now considered that it could only have been caused by the German secret police.

Before a revolution in Germany, the anti-Nazi leader asserted, three conditions were necessary, namely:

1. Germans who still believe in Herr Hitler must feel the horrors of war.

2. The Reich must suffer a military check, and

3. Privations must become more biting.

"I consider that these conditions will be fulfilled by the spring of 1940," added Herr Strasser.—Reuter.

British Cruisers in North Sea Drive Off German Bombers

Danish Captain Reports Battle; French Capture Many Times More Nazi Ships Than Tonnage Lost

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.

A GRAPHIC account of a battle a few days ago 70 miles west of Bergen between four British cruisers and ten German bombers was told today by the captain of the steamer Disco to a representative of the "National Tidende." The Disco was seven miles away when the bombers attacked. The crew counted at least 100 waterspouts, indicating that bombs were dropping into the sea.

The cruisers kept up a fierce anti-aircraft fire, and shells burst all round the bombers. One apparently was hit. It fell very low, and appeared to be dropping into the sea. Others turned and disappeared. The captain thought that the cruisers escaped unscathed.

The "Berlingske Tidende" reports that the Germans have prepared a second list of 58 English and eight French passenger ships, they alleged are armed for action against submarines, which will, therefore, be sunk at sight.—Reuter.

French Seize German Ships

Paris, Nov. 20.

During the last four weeks of the war, the tonnage of German merchantmen captured on the high seas by French patrols exceeded by several thousand tons the tonnage of French merchantmen lost through German action, according to a French communique.

Air-raid alarms were sounded this morning in Normandy and in the Rhone valley. In both cases, "all-clear" signals were given after 25 minutes.

Sunday was another quiet day on the Western Front, the communique reveals. There was only local artillery action.—Reuter.

Alarm in Rhone Valley

Lyon, Nov. 20.

An air raid warning was sounded in the Rhone valley this morning, and lasted 25 minutes. No untoward incidents occurred.—Havas.

Nazi Planes Over Scotland

London, Nov. 20.

An air-raid warning was sounded on the north-east coast of Scotland this mornnig. The German planes kept to a great altitude, and dropped no bombs. The all-clear was sounded 20 minutes later.

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire this afternoon on an aeroplane flying at a great height over a south-east town. The shells burst in a circle round the machine, which emerged leaving a long trail of smoke and flew off in easterly direction.—Reuter.

Nazi Plane over London

London, Nov. 20.

A German plane was sighted over London's suburbs this morning and later over Essex and southern Kent. Anti-aircraft batteries were in action against a group of German aircraft seen flying over south-east England at a considerable height. The shells burst round one of the planes which immediately headed east and disappeared into the clouds leaving behind a trail of smoke. No air raid alarms were sounded.—Havas.

French Repulse Nazi Attacks

Paris, Nov. 20.

French troops repulsed new German attacks along the Saar sector of the Western Front yesterday, the French High Command announced last night. French machine-gunners drove back German patrols which attempted to pierce French outposts in several sectors near the Mosselle River. The Germans abandoned six dead from one patrol ambushed by French machine-gunners in the Blies region. The French High Command said the Rhine River rose sixty centimenters on Saturday, forcing French as well as German troops to evacuate several pillboxes.

Floods Impede Operations

Paris, Nov. 20.

While complete calm continues to prevail on the West Front, a new element appears, namely floods, due to unceasing rains in the past weeks.

The Rhine and its tributaries, which two months ago rose to a threatening level, are again so swollen as to interrupt all military activity. The rise in the Rhine is less felt on the French side as on the German side, for the left bank is higher than the right bank. The Germans have been compelled to build dykes but they also had to evacuate some of their advanced positions. In Lorraine, the Blies and Saar rivers and all smaller streams are threatening to flood the neighbouring districts.

German scouting raids have become less numerous and were more cautions yetserday, while the only activity on the front took place south of Saarbruecken in the shape of an artillery duel between German and French heavy field guns.—Havas.

German Communique

Brussels, Nov. 19.

French artillery engaged in heavier than usual activity between the Moselle and the Rhine Rivers today, especially near Perl and Hammelberg, the German official D.N.B. news agency reported.

French machine-guns also went into action along the front between Freistett and Kehl, D.N.B. added. There were no German losses, it said.—Havas.

Mystery Cruiser Said Seen Off Japan

Yokohama, Nov. 20.

Reports that a "mystery cruiser" had been sighted south of the tip of Izu Peninsula near here created a "sensation" in Yokohama today.

The captains of two ships, the Netherlands liner Tjisalak and the Japanese freighter Yeizan Maru, this morning reported to the Yokohama harbour master that yesterday they saw the "mystery vessel" which was a two-masted cruiser. The Netherlands liner arrived at 5 p.m. yesterday saying the "mystery ship" was seen about eight miles south of Izu Peninsula. The captain of the Japanese freighter, reporting early this morning, said he saw the vessel about 20 miles south of the peninsula about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

A large green submarine of an unknown flag was sighted by the N.Y.K. liner Kunishima Maru in the channel between Kii Prefecture and Shikoku Island early on Thursday morning last week.—Domei.

Dutch, German Air Clash Renewed

Netherlands Protests; Violations Said to Be In Nature of "Feelers"

The Hague, Nov. 20.

A German military aeroplane crashed near Roermond today after being attacked by the Netherlands air patrol. The pilot was killed and the machine destroyed.

Dutch and German aircraft exchanged machine-gun fire yesterday for the second successive day, when a twin-engined German bomber flew over Holland in the morning.

The Netherlands Government has lodged a strong protest with Berlin.

The German machine, a Heinkel, was observed 100 yards off the coast at a height of 150 feet. She was travelling north-east. On being informed, Dutch planes took to the air in pursuit and opened fire, and the bomber replied before disappearing into the clouds. The first exchange of fire occurred near Vlieland between a Dutch chaser and a German flying-boat on Saturday.—Reuter.

Observers Comment on Reasons

The Hague, Nov. 19.

These repeated German flights were said by some observers to be "feelers" to test Dutch determination to resist any attempts against the country's independence and integrity.

From Berlin it was reported that serious differences of opinion have caused a rift in army, navy and air force quarters, which disagree on the necessity to invade the Netherlands prior to an attack on Great Britain. Those who favour such an invasion point out that air and naval bases closer to the British Isles are essential to the Reich before any offensive may be attempted across the Channel. Opponents of the scheme point out that attack upon the peace-loving, friendly Dutch people would cause repercussions the world over, rousing all nations' opinion against Germany. They favour, if anything, offensive action against Dutch seaports only, leaving the fortified interior alone. This would be the last resort for they believe, according to the Berlin reports, that by alternate threats and promises, the Netherlands might be "brought to see the Reich's point of view."—Havas.

Soviet And Japan Agree On Border Commission

Moscow, Nov. 20.

Japan and the Soviet Union has agreed on the composition and work of the mixed commission to demarcate the Mongolian-Manchoukuoan frontier.

M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Mr. S. Togo, the Japanese Ambassador, who signed the agreement, also exchanged views on the fundamental principles on which the Soviet-Japanese trade agreement must be based, according to the official newsagency, Tass.—Reuter.

Explosion on Standard Oil Tanker

New York, Nov. 20.

An explosion occurred on a Standard Oil tanker here today. Members of the ship's crew escaped injury but a window shattered by the blast a mile away injured a Staten Island woman. Federal agents denied that sabotage was responsible. Firemen said the blast followed accidental ignition of fumes while the ship's tanks were being cleaned. The ship is under Panamanian registry.—United Press.

S.S. Detachment Arrives In Cracow

Berne, Nov. 20.

A German radio station announced that a detachment of S.S. men arrived last Sunday in Cracow for disposal by the Governor-General of the German-occupied territories in Poland, Dr. Hans Franck.—Havas.

British Trawler Sunk

London, Nov. 20.

A British trawler, the Wigmore, sank in the North Sea yesterday with its crew of sixteen. The Wigmore left England last Friday for Norwegian waters.—Havas.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 5 1/16d. U.S.$ 8 11/16c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 20.

Silver prices advanced today, the quotations being:—

	Nov. 17	Nov. 20
London spot	23 3/8d.	23 1/4d.
" forward	23 7/16d.	23 3/16d.
" gold	168/-	168/-

London/New York:

	Nov. 17, close
One pound	U.S.$4.0200
One U.S. dollar	59.701d.

	Nov. 20, 1 p.m.	
One pound	U.S.$4.0200	$4.0400
One U.S. dollar	59.701d.	59.405d.

—Reuter.

Boy Cannot Do Man's Job in Japan's War in China

Why the Japanese Were Defeated in Drive on Changsha Explained by Chinese Army Advisers

Hongkong, Nov. 19.

JAPAN'S military policy of "sending a boy to do a man's job" has cost the Island Empire two almost certain victories this year, when major drives were instituted, and will cost them even more heavily in the future, a foreign military adviser to the Chinese central armies told this correspondent at Chungking recently.

In their drive on Changsha, the adviser explained, five Japanese divisions, unsupported by artillery regiments and tanks, were used. They had to protect a 250-mile front extending from Tungting Lake to Nanchang, while at the same time sending four columns of troops in a converging movement on Changsha. Sixteen Chinese divisions, but numerically no larger than the Japanese contingents, held the lines.

Last April, when the Japanese attempted an encirclement of the Chinese troops in the north Hupeh, south Honan area, they used the greater portion of four divisions and one brigade of cavalry. Opposing them were five divisions of General Li Tsung-jen's crack Kwangsi troops, supported by large concentrations of highly-trained mobile and guerilla units.

Both campaigns were brilliantly executed by the Japanese—to a certain extent. Japanese infantry reached Tungpei, one of their primary objectives. Two days later, the Japanese were retreating southward and eastward, leaving thousands of dead and wounded on the field, while at least one regiment was trapped in the Tahung mountains, endeavouring to fight its way out.

Approach to Changsha

On September 18, three Japanese divisions under a heavy artillery and aerial barrage, tried to cross the Hsinchiang river, north of Changsha. For six days, according to General Kuan Lien-tsing, the Group Army Commander of that area, the Chinese stood up under the attack. Their left flank was threatened by the Japanese landing at Yingtien, on Tungting Lake, which if carried out would have cut the rear of the Chinese defences along the Hsinchiang.

The Chinese, acting under direct orders of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, withdrew to the south during the night. Two divisions were sent to cover the right and left flanks on the main route of the Japanese approach. On September 30, the Japanese were twenty miles from Changsha. On October 2, they were retreating to the north, a retreat which had changed into a rout by October 7, when Japanese troops, driving along the Canton-Hankow railroad on the right, and from Fenghsin, southwestward, on the left, were forced to draw back.

In both campaigns, the Chinese were fully prepared to give up the territory to the Japanese. General Li Tsung-jen told this correspondent that only houses and trees were left in northern Hupeh when the Japanese entered. Foreigners at Changsha said every civilian in the city had been evacuated by September 25, and full preparations made to burn the few remaining buildings.

Japanese "About-face"

Each time, however, when within sight of their objective the Japanese executed an "about-face" and retreated to their original bases. According to foreign military advisers, the retreats were necessary to prevent annihilation. Regulars of the Chinese army had surrounded the columns of advancing Japanese. Guerillas were attacking the bases of supply and cutting all communication lines. Advancing columns lost contact with each other, and difficult terrain made communications and the despatch of reinforcements impossible.

"The boy returned home when he found he wasn't a man," one of the advisers laughingly said later.

Commenting on the failure of the Chinese to follow up these successes beyond the original lines of defence, the adviser declared:

"It is principally the result of a shortage of war material. When the Japanese reach their original lines, they retire behind fortifications—the body of which is the old Chinese walled cities—constructed during the past year.

"Rifles, machine guns and hand-grenades can stop an offensive which is not supported by heavy artillery. But they do not wreck fortifications. The Chinese command, even though they have more than 1,500,000 first-line soldiers at present, do not want to waste that manpower uselessly.

Fortified Cities Held

"Japan has 800,000 men south of the Great Wall—holding a line two thousand miles long and an area of more than 650,000 square miles. The Chinese could—and do—break through at many points. But Japan could continue to hold the fortified cities, and continue to bring in supplies on the Yangtze river in Central China and from Tientsin and Tsingtao in North China.

"There is always the chance the Japanese could inflict terrific losses through their superior equipment if the Chinese tried to carry the attack too far."

According to Chinese reports, the Japanese have had little success in recruiting Chinese to fight under the Rising Sun flag. Eighteen thousand "puppet" troops participated in the Changsha drive; a similar number in the North Hupeh attempt. They were not, however, permitted to fight as units but were supplementary to the Japanese regulars. Reports of the defection of these Chinese pour in to Chungking daily; if one-tenth of them are true, the Japanese attempt to conquer China with Chinese will fail.

General Li Tsung-jen told this correspondent that the Chinese recapture of Lanfeng on the Lunghai was due to defection of "puppet" troops who opened the gates of the city to admit Chinese forces. On many similar occasions, the Chinese have been able to retake a city because of the defections. Many times they retire when Japanese reinforcements arrive, but only after heavy losses have been inflicted.

Japanese Potentialities

Even the highest Chinese military commanders admit that if the Japanese were willing to throw increased divisions in the field, they might be able to capture any single point they wished. A swift thrust from Nanchang along the highway to Changsha, together with a concerted drive along the Hsiang River, would make the position of the Chinese forces north of Changsha untenable. Similar conditions exist in the north, through Honan to Sian, and in the south-west, from Pakhoi to Nanning, if the Japanese want to put in sufficient troops.

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, told this correspondent the Japanese could advance "but it would be exceedingly dangerous because of the precariously thin lines of communication." He cited the strategical and tactical difficulties, including the mountainous terrain and the increased mobility of the Chinese troops, as factors proventing such advances.

Manchurian Divisions Needed

In the opinion of most military observers, Japan will not be able to deal a crushing blow to China's armed forces—which would be the only possible way of ending the present war through military measures—without bringing in most of the crack divisions now stationed in Manchuria and exerting every effort to increase the available manpower from Japan proper.

Neither of these steps will be taken, they believe, unless Japan can make an iron-clad agreement with Russia, and even then the Kwangtung clique would be too suspicious of Soviet motives to risk such a move. In their opinion, the war has reached the stalemate predicted more than a year ago by many military observers.

China has not the strength—or rather the armaments—to drive the Japanese out of their fortified areas; Japan either has not or is not willing to expend the strength necessary to bring the war to a military conclusion. A sudden shift in the international situation or disaffection in the Japanese army—which is considered still highly remote—are considered the only possible solutions to the present impasse; unless, by some chance, a meeting ground for negotiations between the two countries can be levelled out of the present conflicting desires.—United Press.

German Use of Vladivostok

Japanese Paper Reports That Secret Agreement Signed; Half Sub Fleet to Be Bought

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

"Such rumours are unconfirmed" said the Foreign Office spokesman, today when questioned about a dispatch from Rome published in the "Nichi Nichi," reporting that a secret agreement had been concluded between Germany and the Soviet Union, for placing Vladivostok at the disposal of German commercial raiders.

Questioned by a correspondent whether Japanese vessels were not liable to attacks by German raiders, the spokesman said should some trouble occur, Japan would seek a settlement in accordance with the international neutrality law. He emphasized that Japan's policy towards the European war was one of non-intervention.

The dispatch to which the spokesman referred states unconfirmed reports of a secret German-Soviet agreement covering naval operations in Far Eastern waters are persisting throughout Italy.

It is rumoured, says the "Nichi Nichi" correspondent, that the German Government has concluded negotiations to purchase half of the Soviet submarine fleet at Vladivostok, for the purpose of preying on British and French shipping in the Pacific, China Sea and Indian Ocean. Germany is also stated to have secured the right to use the Siberian port as a temporary base of operations for such a Far Eastern submarine fleet.

German naval men are alleged to have been hurriedly sent to Vladivostok for the purpose of taking over about 20 submarines.

The correspondent adds that other sources in Rome say two German battleships, one being the Deutschland, are in the Indian Ocean, and possibly may be on their way to Vladivostok to start operations against Allied shipping, in connection with the submarines.—Reuter.

Japan's Commodity Mobilization

Full Consideration to Be Given Various Factors

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Full consideration will be given the inter-dependence between materials, capital, labour and commodity prices in drawing up the commodity mobilization programme on which the Japanese national budget for 1940-41 will be based, Mr. Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Finance, said yesterday.

The Minister, who was interviewed while en route to Osaka to attend a general meeting of bankers which opens on Tuesday, said that the Cabinet Planning Board and the Finance Ministry were now working out the commodity mobilization programme so that budget estimates could be made before the opening of the Diet session.

Speaking on currency problems, the Ministry attributed the recent tendency towards currency inflation partly to silk and sill-goods transactions and partly to increased reserve funds by banks. Mr. Aoki said that an effort would be made to check further inflation by increasing taxes and encouraging savings.

The increase in the national revenue during 1938-39, he said, reached Y.170,000,000. The total revenue, he added, was Y.2,700,000,000.

The Finance Minister took an optimistic view of Japan's foreign trade, pointing out that a further drop in the pound sterling would have little effect on Japan's trade since the yen was now linked with the American dollar.—Domei.

Reception Honours Admiral Shishido

Col. J.W. Hornby and S.V.C. Officers Hosts at Cocktail Party and Presentation

A representative gathering which filled the clubrooms to capacity marked the farewell cocktail party in honour of Rear Admiral Y. Shishido, commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, given yesterday evening by Col. J. W. Hornby and Officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps at the S.V.C. Club. Admiral Shishido is leaving Shanghai for Japan after a long term of service here in charge of the Japanese defence force.

On behalf of the S.V.C., Col. Hornby presented the departing naval officer with a framed miniature flag of the Corps. Admiral Shishido responded to Col. Hornby's speech, thanking the officers present for their co-operation during his term of service in Shanghai and for the pleasant relations he had enjoyed throughout that period.

Present were the various military and naval defence force commanders, including Major-Gen. F. K. Simmons, Rear Admiral R. V. Holt, Rear Admiral W. D. Glassford, Col. Joseph Fegan, and Commander G. Morante. Other officers attending were Capt. L. S. Saunders, R.N; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Swinton, commanding 2nd Bn. The East Surrey Regiment; Maj. B. H. Ashmore, Brigade Major British Forces; Maj. H. N. Stent, U.S.M.C.; Maj. C. J. Corbin, Brigade Major S.V.C.; Lieut.-Col. N. Utsunomiya, Japanese Liaison Officer; Lieut.-Col. Yvon, French Military Attache, and French naval officers.

Consuls-General Attend

Consular guests were Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General; M. M. Baudez, Consul-General of France; Comdr. L. Neyrone, Italian Consul-General and Senior Consul; Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General; and Mr. E. A. Long, Secretary of the Consular Body.

The International Settlement was represented Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of Council; Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General; Maj. K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police; Dr. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health; Capt. H. G. Reed, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade; Mr. R. T. Bryan, jun., Municipal Advocate; Messrs. C. Akagi, S. Uyehara and G. W. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioners of Police; and Messrs. W. E. Fairbairn, R. W. Yorke, A. H. Samson and I. Kakegawa, Assistant Commissioners. Mr. R. G. MacDonald, British member of the Council, and Mr. Yu Ya-ching, senior Chinese member, also attended.

The French Police were represented by Commandant L. Fabre, Director; M. R. Jobez, Deputy Director; and Mr. Eric Davies, Chief of the Special Police.

The Volunteer Corps officers present included Maj. H. S. Bartley, Maj. Hans Berents, Capt. F. J. W. Focken, Capt. J. D. Watt, Major M. F. R. Leitao; Dean A. C. S. Trivett, Senior Chaplain; Maj. E. G. Gauntlett, Senior Medical Officer, Maj. H. D. Rodger, Capt. W. R. McBain, Capt. N. F. Allman, Major T. Otorii, Capt. J. D. E. Shotter, Lieut. S. E. Avery, Capt. P. H. Barton, Capt. C. J. Doughty, Lieut. C. Meichers, Capt. J. E. Rainals, Capt. V. J. B. Holland and many others.

A farewell parade, in which detachments of the various defence forces will participate, will be held in the honour of Rear Admiral Shishido, at 10.30 o'clock this morning at the Race Course.

Alleged Murderers Said To Have Been Arrested

Four years after they had allegedly ambushed Mr. Shih Ling-tsai, proprietor and general manager of the "Shun Pao," one of the two largest newspapers in China, two Chinese gunmen are now behind bars, the captives of the Japanese consular authorities, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

Said to have played a major part in this murder, are Wang Tzu-ming and Liu Ping-heng, members of the Shanghai District Special Service Corps, a terrorist organization under Ling Chiu-yun, which was broken up by Japanese raids upon the gunmen's headquarters on July 12, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said. Wang and Liu are now awaiting trial before a Japanese court.

A school-mate of one of Mr. Shih's sons was the first victim of the gunmen. Mr. Shih, who attempted to escape by rolling into a roadside ditch, was shot and killed in cold blood by Wang, the Japanese daily alleged.

Robbers Get $2,400 From Wood Hong

Five men, two of them armed with pistols made their way into the premises of a wood hong at 853 Gordon Road at 5 p.m. yesterday and managed to leave a few minutes later with money and jewellery valued at $2,400. Detectives from Gordon Road Police Station are investigating the case but up to a late hour last night, no arrests had been made.

Exactly one hour later, four men, three armed with pistols, entered House 3, Lane 263, Hart Road and stole $135 in jewellery, clothing and banknotes. No arrests were made by detectives from Bubbling Well Police Station who are investigating the case.

29 Casualties in Train Wreck

Brussels, Nov. 19.

Nine people met death and twenty were injured today in a serious German railway accident near Spandau, the German official D.N.B. news agency reported this evening. A Berlin-Hamburg express collided with a local train in the Spandau suburbs. One car fell off the embankment on which the track ran, while another car burst into flames.—Havas.

Dutch Officers, Soldiers To Get Leave

The Hague, Nov. 20.

Indicating the decreased tension in Holland, military leave, suppressed for some time, will be granted again to officers and men as from tomorrow.—Havas.

U.S. Ambassador Back In Shanghai

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China, arrived in Shanghai from Chungking shortly after 9 p.m. yesterday in the President Coolidge. Newspapermen who had gone aboard the American liner were unable to interview the American envoy as he boarded Admiral C. T. Hart's barge immediately, proceeding to the U.S.S. Augusta from where he had not reached the Customs Jetty by midnight. It was presumed that he discussed various matters with Mr. C. E. Gauss, U.S. Consul-General, who is leaving aboard the flagship for Manila this morning. Admiral Hart, it was understood, also was present during the conference.

Poles, Czechs To Combine To Gain Freedom

(Continued from page 7)

the knwledge of the French and British war aims, from existence of a fighting Czech force and the Paris formation of a National Czech Committee, but the main reason is evidence before own eyes of the results of Nazi rule.—Reuter.

"The Czech people have up till now shown exemplary discipline and proved that they are fully aware of their situation in the midst of present events of historic importance," he said. "Unfortunately, they allowed themselves to be influenced by a few irresponsible groups and committed extremely regrettable acts. Only the blind submit to the influence of enemy propaganda and the agitation of emigrants whose intervention in Czech affairs should be rigorously suppressed. The Czech people have been incorporated into the vital space of the Reich and must act accordingly. It goes without saying that the German people must create by every possbile means conditions indispensable to a victory. They have the necessary means to do so. The plague of war has spared the territory of the Czech people. Contrary to the ways of former Austria, Germany did not lead the Czechs to the fight. They may quietly pursue their work in peace and in many ways they are in a better position than many neutral states."

President Hacha then appealed to the population to abstain from any manifestation contrary to the calm and order of the Protectorate and stressed that any such action may have disastrous consequences for private citizens and even for the entire population. "It is useless to cause further victims," he said in conclusion. "May the people not let themselves be blinded."—Havas.

President Hacha's Appeal

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.

Obviously under duress, President Emil Hacha of the Czech Government, today made a radio appeal to the Czech people asking them to remain calm and not to resist the Germans. The President's message was distributed here by the official German D.N.B. news agency.

President Hacha opened his address by stating that events had occurred during the past few days which had seriously jeopardized the *status quo* proclaimed by Herr Hitler on March 16, 1939.—Havas.

Seven More Ships Go Down on Nazi Mines

(Continued from page 7)

Bolivar was sunk. It is believed that about 100 persons are missing following the sinking of the Dutch liner."

The ship, displacing 8,300 tons, sank in the North Sea after running into two German mines. There were 400 persons aboard and 100 or more were feared to have lost their lives. Of the survivors, who were landed at Harwich, 100 were injured, some 50 seriously.—Havas.

Mines Infesting North Sea

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.

A high wind continued blowing across the North Sea throughout the night, casting many mines off their moorings and washing some ashore on the Dutch coast.

Several vessels reported that they had sighted mines drifting off the coast. Thus the Norwegian freighter Are saw three mines off Schoumenbank, while mines off the Hook of Holland were reported by the Latvian steamer Krimalda.

The Simon Bolivar disaster stirred the whole country. The papers continue to reproduce impartially both the British and German versions of the accident. The latest casualty list released by the owners of the ill-fated vessel numbers 135 passengers and members of the crew.

Reports reaching here say the Dutch liner Veendam has been included in the official German list of armed belligerent merchantmen. Members of the press were told at the offices of the ship's owners that "she plies regularly between Rotterdam and New York. We fail to understand how she happened to be included by the Germans as an armed belligerent vessel." A demarche has been made in Berlin to clarify what is still believed to be "an involuntary error" by the German Admiralty.—Havas.

Second Daughter Born To Goerings

Geneva, Nov. 20.

A daughter was born to Field-Marshal and Frau Goering at a private nursing house here three days ago, the "Gazette de Lausanne" announced this morning.

Frau Goering, the former opera singer, Lotte Soennemann, arrived in Lausanne three weeks ago and entered the hospital last week. This is the second daughter born to the Goerings. Herr Hilter is a godfather of the first child.—Havas.

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Soviets Expected To Draw Back

More Strictly Neutral Stand Now Anticipated As Allies Seem Stronger

London, Nov. 20.

Indications from Moscow received by some foreign diplomats here lead to the belief that despite the Soviet press campaign against the "Western imperialist," the U.S.S.R. is likely to adopt a more cautious stand in the future and that an evolution of Soviet foreign policy towards a more concrete neutrality is likely.

Their view is partly supported by the impression prevailing among many Soviet quarters that the victory of the Allies in the present conflict is certain. Hence, Soviet rulers are likely to feel some apprehension at Russia's recent attitude which may place her in a difficult position towards the Allies after the war.

The Soviet Government's present efforts are dominated by the preoccupation to secure a certain number of outposts to protect Soviet territories against the much dreaded theoretical adventures of the future victors of the war. This preoccupation accounts for the Soviet policy over the Dardanelles. It also explains the Soviet penetration into Sinkiang which, according to some reports, has become virtually a Soviet protectorate. Finally, it clears up the Soviet opposition to an Anglo-Japanese rapprochement which, according to Soviet pessimists, would leave Japan a free hand to bring pressure to bear upon Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Maritime Provinces.

Whether the Soviet fears are justified or not, political quarters here merely point out that, as far as this is concerned, British and Soviet interests are in contact almost everywhere and that the problem of how to reconcile these interests will come up some day. It is highly significant to note that despite the delay in resuming the Anglo-Soviet trade parleys, a prominent Soviet personality recently stated that Britain's attitude towards the U.S.S.R. has become "more friendly" of late.—Havas.

Body of Falange Founder Reburied With Honours

Alicante, Nov. 20.

The remains of Senor Jose-Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the late Spanish Premier, were exhumed and taken for reburial to the Escurial, where an elaborate ceremony was held. He was killed in prison by Republicans during the Civil War. A cortege a Phalangists carried the body to the Escurial through streets thronged with people. At the prison where Senor Primo de Rivera was interned and shot, a priest read a prayer. Senor Serrano Suner, chief of the Phalangists and Home Minister, delivered an address at the Escurial ceremony.—Havas.

Japan to Have Two More Ministries

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

The Cabinet has reached agreement on the appointment of full-time Ministers of Railways and Public Welfare, and Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Premier, will select candidates for the positions soon.

Leading candidates for these two portfolios are Mr. Masanori Katsu and Mr. Tadao Oasa, members of the Minseito, and Mr. Tsuruhei Matsuno, Mr. Tadahiko Okada and Mr. Kiroku Oguchi, members of the Seiyukai.

The Minseito and the Seiyukai are the two major political parties.—Domei.

Mr. S. Kato to Meet Ambassadors

"Important conversations" will take place in Shanghai today as Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-large in China, will call on Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, the "Tairiku Shimpo," local Japanese daily reported last night. Mr. Kato was scheduled to visit the British envoy at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Kato, the daily continued, would also visit Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, late this week.

The Japanese diplomat, the "Tairiku Shimpo" recalled conferred with Marquis Taliani de Marchio, Italian Ambassador, on Thursday.

M. Paasikivi Returning To Stockholm

Helsinki, Nov. 20.

M. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, the Finnish Minister to Stockholm and more recently head of the Finnish delegation to Moscow, will return to his post in Stockholm shortly. He will retire from diplomatic activity in two months and write his memoirs. He is 70 years of age.—Havas.

Pan-American Central Bank Co-operation

Suggestion by Ecuador to Be Carefully Reviewed

Washington, Nov. 20.

The Inter-American Committee will discuss this week the problem of co-operation between the central banks of the American Republics.

Suggestions on this question were submitted by Ecuador at the recent Panama conference and were transferred to the agenda of the present meeting.

Senor Eduardo Salazar, the delegate from Ecuador, indicated that he intended to bring the subject up also at the meeting of the Economic and Financial Sub-Committee on Monday.

The Ecuador suggestions provide for "banking co-operation destined to develop and balance imports and exports between nations of the American continent and to constitute a mechanism to attenuate and compensate for sudden exchange fluctuations between these states."—Havas.

Japanese Army Chiefs Urged to Exertions

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

The second anniversary of the Imperial General Headquarters, which was established November 20, 1937, was celebrated by the Army Section today. The meeting was attended by Col. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of the Emperor; Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff; Gen. Shunroku Hata, Minister of War; Lieut.-Gen. Shigeru Sawada, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff; and other high-ranking Army officers. Prince Kanin admonished the army leaders to exert themselves to achieve the objective of the China campaign.—Domei.

Hsuchow Hero Received By Japanese Emperor

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Lieut.-Gen. Ryuhei Ogisu, who won distinction when his troops were first to enter Hsuchow, and who has had commands elsewhere in Central China and along the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian border, was received in audience by the Emperor in the Imperial Palace at 10.30 o'clock this morning in the presence of Gen. Shunroku Hata, Minister of War.

The Emperor granted a silver vase and a sum of money to Lieut.-Gen. Ogisu in recognition of his outstanding services. Later Lieut.-Gen. Ogisu was received by the Empress. He arrived here this morning.—Domei

New Air Service Begun

Hongkong Nov. 20.

A Chungking message to the "Ta Kung Pao" said the Chungking-Hami airline started operating yesterday. The new line, which is under the management of the Ministry of Communications, is expected to connect with the projected Hami-Almaata Line, which links with a Moscow Route.

According to a schedule announced, planes will leave Chungking every Sunday and Hami every Tuesday.—Domei.

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Radio School Head Kidnapped

Released After Half Hour Questioning at Jessfield Rd. Address

Being led to believe that they were police officers, Mr. Tsang Woo-ching, principal of the Nanyang Radio School with premises at 1292 Avenue Edward VII, agreed to accompany four men who arrived at the school shortly after 7 p.m. instead of being taken to a police station as expected, he soon discovered that he was being rushed to an address at Jessfield Road. After being questioned for about half an hour during which time, according to Mr. Tsang, he was treated with every consideration, he was permitted to return to his home.

The Settlement police were first notified of the affair at 7.30 p.m. and a message to stop a car with licence number 8646 was circulated, foul play having been suspected when the circumstances of the kidnapping became known.

Detectives attached to Chengtu Road Police Station declined to make any statement as to the reasons for the kidnapping and with regard to the questioning to which Mr. Tsang had to submit. It was believed, however, that the men responsible for the daring coup, one of whom was believed to have been armed, are connected with Mr. Wang Ching-wei's movement.

The case in at present being investigated.

Soviet-German Trade Talks Hitting Snags

Stockholm, Nov. 20.

From information from Moscow, the "Stockholm Tidningen" says the trade negotiations which opened two months ago between Germany and Soviet Russia have met with increasing difficulties. The Soviets, it reported, refuse to export certain products such as metals which Germany's war industry needs badly, on the grounds that the Russians themselves need them. Several Soviet iron works had to close down for lack of raw materials.—Havas.

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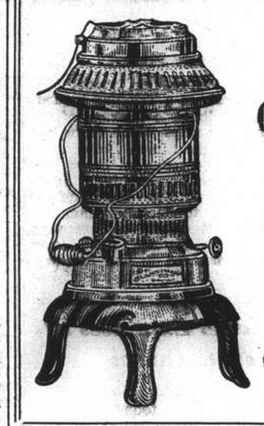
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FROM DAY TO DAY

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pollock who recently returned from home are back at their residence 1290 Avenue Foch, house 100.

The Foreign "Y" Lecture Committee announces that Miss Eleanor M. Hinder in conjunction with Mr. T. Y. Tsha will speak today at 9. p.m. on the very timely subject "Shanghai Living Costs."

The American University Club will held its monthly meeting today at 12.30 p.m. at the American Club. Major Bassett, ex-president of the Club will speak on "What I Saw, Heard and Did in the United States.

One of the French aviators interned somewhere in Belgium at the beginning of the European war when he made an erroneous landing Belgian territory, has suceeded in escaping to France, reliable quarters reported.

The appointment of Mr. F. H. W. Stoneheaver-Bird, British Consul-General at Addis Ababa, to be British Minister at Jedda has been approved by the King. Mr. Stoneheaver-Bird will succeed Sir Reader Bullard.

Music lovers are looking forward to the piano recital to be given today by Vladimir Haysky at 9.15 p.m., in the Lyceum Theatre. This brilliant young pianist will render selections form Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Scarlatti, Ravel, Scriabine and Glazounov.

The next meeting of the American Association of University Women will be held on the afternoon of December 7, at the Blackstone Apartments, 1331, Rue Lafayette. Judge Milton J. Helmick will speak on "The perplexities of American Laws." All women graduates of American Colleges are invited.

The demarcation of the Szechuen-Sikong provincial boundaries has been mutually agreed upon and completed by the provincial governments concerned, says a Chengtu Chinese message to the "Sin Wan Pao." Demarcation stones have been placed along the boundaries, the report states.

The Municipal Council has been notified that Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Counselor of Embassy and Consul General, will take over charge of the American Consulate General from the close of business on November 18 for a period of six weeks during which Mr. C. E. Gauss, Consul-General for the U.S.A., has been granted leave of absence.

The Chinese Women's Mutual Aid Society will hold a bazaar at the auditorium of the Japanese Central Primary School on Range Road from 8 to 5 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 26 and devote the proceeds to the relief of poor Chinese in the coming winter, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said yesterday morning. Slippers, knitted articles, and table cloths made by Chinese women will be sold.

Engineer Commander T. Ishida, Assistant Naval Attaché and naval spokesman at the Japanese press conferences for the past 15 months, was the guest of honour at noon yesterday, at a tiffin party given by local press representatives at the Palace Hotel. Commander Ishida is leaving Shanghai for a new appointment in Japan on November 23. Cmdr. Hazama, who was also a guest at the party, will succeed him in his duties.

The general populace in North Hunan and South Hupeh has been urged by the Chinese military authorities to convert paddy fields into lakes, to destroy the principal highways and to provide further difficulties in order to impede the advance of the Japanese troops, says a Changsha Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." The people are being taught to carry on this work in co-operation with the Chinese troops.

Dr. John E. Baker, Secretary-General to the China International Famine Relief Commission and the Shanghai International Red Cross Society, accompanied by Mrs. Baker, is leaving Shanghai for the United States today, says the "Sin Wan Pao." Dr. Baker, who is on furlough, and Mrs. Baker will leave on the ss. President Coolidge and expect to return to Shanghai next September, the journal states.

The health report of the French Municipality for the week ending November 18, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 1 and Chinese 222. Deaths from notifiable diseases were Chinese: Tuberculosis 25; Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 5; Dysentery 4; Cerebrospinal Meningitis 2; Marsh Fever 2; Beri-beri 2 and Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Septicemia 1 each.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Director of the Bureau of Information of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Shanghai for Nanking by train at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and is scheduled to fly from Nanking to Peiping today, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said yesterday. Prior to his departure Mr. Suma was the guest of honour at a luncheon party held by Mr. Chou Fo-hai and Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, aids of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the orthodox Kuomintang.

Mrs. Marilla W. Cutting Parratt, San Francisco artist and designer, is visiting Shanghai accompanied by her husband, on their way to Manila. Mrs. Parratt was one of the winners in an art competition conducted by the Japanese section of the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island, San Francisco, and recently spent a month in Japan as guest of the Japanese Board of Tourist Industry. Mr. and Mrs. Parratt are staying at the Cathay Mansions.

The Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight November 18, shows that the total number of deaths amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 34 and Chinese 595. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners: Typhoid Fever, 4; Tuberculosis 2; Paratyphoid Fever 2; Bacillary Dysentery 2 and Amoebic Dysentery 1. Chinese: Tuberculosis 30; Typhoid Fever 22; Dysentery 8; Beri-beri 5; Malaria 4; Diphtheria 2; Influenza 2 and Tyhus Fever, Choleraic Diarrhoea 1 each.

Flower Show Open Tomorrow

Large and Interesting Variety of Exhibits on Display at Race Club

The Shanghai Horticultural Society announce the holding of their 52nd Autumn Flower Show tomorrow and on Thursday at the Shanghai Race Club.

Tre pari-mutuel rooms at these premises have been graciously placed at the disposal of the society by the Stewards of the Race Club and the show entrance will be through the club archway near No. 304 Mohawk Road.

Motor cars transporting exhibits will be permitted to enter the compound beween 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. onwards on both days of the show.

The show will be open to visitors on payment of admission fees of $1 for adults and $0.50 for children from 12 noon to 7 p.m. tomorrow and from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Exhibitors will be permitted to "touch up" their exhibits on Thursday before 10 a.m., but no exhibits may be removed before 7 p.m.

Exhibits will be received up to 11 a.m. tomorrow and all should have entry cards securely attached; these may be obtained on application to Room 44, 193 Hankow Road or to the secretary at the show.

A large number of entries have been received in the various sections and a very interesting exhibition is assured.

The Ladies' Committee of the society under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ivon-Clark has worked very hard to ensure that the cut flower section will live up to its reputation and be one of the principal sections of the show.

Banquet tables will be decorated in addition to the usual dinner tables; two classes have been provided for dinner tables at the present show; one class being for floral decoration only, while in a second class, appointments are permitted.

Exhibit of Dwarf Trees

One of the society's energetic Chinese members, Mr. Chow Sou-chuen, has entered a table decorated in purely Chinese style and the same gentleman is exhibiting numerous dwarf trees in pots.

A somewhat similar exhibition of dwarf trees was on view at the Spring Flower Show and it attracted much attention; however, the exhibitor has now increased his stock and even a more interesting special exhibit is promised.

It was considered possible that the holding of a midweek show might result in a lesser number of entries in the Junior Competitions.

Head mistresses of schools have, however, graciously consented to allow exhibitors to proceed to the Race Club to arrange their exhibits the afternoon prior to the show, so it is expected that this section will be up to standard.

The Sir Peter Grain Trophy and numerous silver medals will be offered for competition in the pot-plant section.

Vegetables are at their best at present and a record number of entries are expected.

Refreshments will be provided by a responsible caterer as at previous shows.

Exhibits may be removed from the show on Thursday after 7 p.m. and as it will be necessary to vacate the show premises on Friday, arrangements have been made for all vases, bowls, etc., remaining at the show at 11 a.m. on Friday, to be taken to room 44, 193 Hankow Road, where they may be claimed.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been invited to officiate as Judges at the show:—

Section 1. Pot Plant and Fern classes "A":—Mrs. Ivon-Clark, Mr. A. F. Gimson, Mr. P. S. Hopkins. Pot Plant and Fern classes "B":—Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Mr. H. Kadoorie, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby.

Section 2. Cut Flowers—classes 5-11:—Lady Mossop, Mrs. K. M. Bourne, Mrs. Taylor.

Section 3. Cut Flowers—classes 12-15:—Mrs. V. Priestwood, Mrs. Moss, Miss Fryer.

Section 4. Junior Competition "A" classes 18-20:—Mrs. W. R. McBain, Mrs. M. Stranack, Mrs. F. Reiss. Junior Competition "B" classes 21-23:—Mrs. J. D. E. Shotter, Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby, Mrs. Rector-Smith.

Section 5. Vegetables:—Mr. J. D. E. Shotter, Mr. A. J. Richardson, Mr. G. B. Fryer, Mr. A. Kakuda.

Special Classes—Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 16A and 17:—Lady Mossop, Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Mrs. W. R. McBain, Mrs. F. Reiss, Mrs. Rector-Smith, Mrs. M. Stranack, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. H. Kadoorie, Mr. A. F. Gimson, Mr. P. S. Hopkins.

Japanese Airliner Said Attacked By Chinese

Fukuoka, Nov. 20.

Allegedly attacked by a Chinese aeroplane while flying over Yingshan in the Tapiee mountain range 240 kms. mortheast of Hankow on Saturday, a Japanese airliner succeeded in shaking off its pursuer by skilful manœuvering, it was revealed here today.

The Japan Airways airliner, Pilot Katsundo Morita told authorities here upon his return from Shanghai today, was subjected to machine-gun fire for about two minutes from a distance of 300 to 1,000 meters. By going into a dive, with motors full open, the pilot said, he had managed to outdistance the Chinese machine.

The attacking craft was described by the Japanese pilot as a two-seater light bomber. It was probably based upon a hidden field in the Tapieh ranges, Mr. Morita added.—Domei.

I.G.H. Anniversary Is Observed

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

The second anniversary of the Imperial General Headquarters, which was established on November 20, 1937, was celebrated by the Army Section today.

The meeting was attended by Col. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of the Emperor; Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff; Gen. Shunroku Haat, Minister of War; Lieut.-Gen. Shigeru Sawada, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, and other high-ranking Army officers.

Prince Kanin admonished the Army leaders to exert themselves to achieve the objective of the China campaign.—Damei.

France Calling More Men to Colours

Paris, Nov. 20.

France today announced the calling to colours of the contingent born between January 12, 1918 and June 30, 1919, to be called on November 27, 28 and 29, and the second contingent born in the following six months will be called in the spring of 1940.—United Press.

Japanese Deny Decker Charge

American Baptist Society Did not Ask Compensation Says Embassy Spokesman

In connection with the charge which was alleged to have been made by Dr. J. W. Decker, foreign secretary for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Japan, China and the Philippines, in New York on November 16, that the University of Shanghai was thoroughly looted by the Japanese military and that several office safes, weighing thousands of pounds each, with their contents also disappeared, the Japanese Embassy spokesman at the press conference yesterday said that it was the first time that the Japanese had heard about it.

The spokesman said that last year the Baptist Mission authorities were approached by the Japanese authorities and arrangements were made for the removal of about 100 truck-loads of equipment, including musical instruments, books, furniture and other equipment, from Shanghai University. The Japanese questioned the school authorities, at the time, as to what terms they would be satisfied with and the present arrangement of the number of teachers permitted to return to the school was all that was requested by the school authorities. The school authorities, according to the spokesman, plainly stated that they did not intend to open classes.

Compensation Not Requested

In regard to compensation, continued the spokesman, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society said that they would prefer to reserve the right as to the question of compensation and have so far made no definite request for such compensation. There is no way of offering compensation unless the other party asks for it, said the spokesman. He said that the Japanese are prepared to consider any rightful claim.

21 Robber Suspects In Custody

Three Groups Brought Up At District Court

As a result of hard work on the part of the Settlement police during the week-end, 21 robber suspects, two of them women, have been arrested and six pistols, four of which are imitation, seized. The suspects were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday in three separate groups for detention pending further investigations during which the police wish to acertain the crimes they have committed.

Zau Se-ming was arrested on Saturday night by a police patrol near the Great World amusement resort while he was alleged to be waiting for an accomplice who was supposed to accompany him to the western district to victimize home-going gamblers. A pistol was found on his person but the police could not arrest his accomplice despite the fact that they looked for him at the place where they were supposed to meet.

The Gordon Road police brought up two women and 14 men in whose possession one Mauser pistol and two imitation guns weee found on Saturday night. They were arrested in a series of raids in two lodging houses in the central district. The suspects were said to be ready to commit a crime in the West Hongkew district when the police intervened. The two detained women were alleged to have transported firearms for the gang from the western district to the lodging houses.

A party from the West Hongkew Station swooped down on another lodging house in North Shanse Road on Sunday and arrested four other suspects on whose persons two fake guns were found. They are alleged to be involved in at least two crimes.

Ex-Kaiser Narrowly Escapes Death

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Doorn, Nov. 20.

It is revealed today that the ex-Kaiser narrowly escaped death while walking in a park on Sunday morning. Three giant trees, uprooted in a storm, crashed eighty feet from him.—Reuter.

The Sino-American Cultural Association in Chungking held a tea reception on Sunday in honour of Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and Dr. Chen Tien-fang, former Chinese Ambassador to Berlin, says the "Sin Wan Pao." Dr. Wang, who is a member of the board of directors of the association, gave a brief talk on Sino-American relations in which he told of the widespread support of the American people and official circles for China's national resistance.

Captain's Choice WHISKY
A blend of the Choicest Scotch Whiskies
Sold by
EGAL & CIE
at $8 per bottle

Young Bros. Sued By Italian

Breach of Contract Over Ship Alleged; Reputation Said to Have Been Damaged

The Young Brother Banking Corporation in Kiukiang Road was sued in the civil branch of the First Special District Court yesterday by G. F. Righini, manager of the Sino-Italian Navigation Company, for a sum of more than $70,000, representing damages incurred by the plaintiff as a result of defendant's alleged failure in paying to the plaintiff monies due under an agreement, and for breach of contract, with costs and provisional execution.

Both sides presented many documents to the court, in addition to giving verbal explanations, but no arguments were exchanged by lawyers. Before postponing the hearing to December 4 the judge ordered lawyers for both parties to the dispute to go to the court on Thursday to examine mutually these proofs in order to be sure that they are genuine. It was revealed in court that the defendant in this case has also sued the plaintiff in the Italian Consular Court, claiming a big sum of money representing an alleged overdraft plus interest.

Dr. Alessandro Albini, counsel for the plaintiff, told a long story to the ccurt explaining how the defendant agreed to advance a sum of $50,000 to plaintiff who, on June 9, 1936, appointed defendant his agent in all the ports of the Yangtze River for the operation of a motor vessel belonging to plaintiff and known as the Kiang Yung. The money was advanced in exchange for agency rights, including that of making carriage agreements and collecting freights on which the defendant was allowed to collect commission.

Credit Said Damaged

The plaintiff drew several cheques on the defendant's bank according to the agreement, but commencing July 4, 1936, the defendant suddenly refused to honour these cheques, it was alleged. The defendant was further alleged to have made public the plaintiff's affairs in a Chinese newspaper advertisement which was shown in court, and this publication was said to have so seriously damaged the plaintiff's credit that, being unable to borrow money from elsewhere, he was forced to sell his boat for only $186,606, although an insurance assessment statement put the figure at $260,000. The operation of the ship was delayed to January of 1937, causing the plaintiff to lose a big profit for which a claim would be made.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Kwei Chung-shu drew the distinction between two equal parts of the $50,000 advanced by his client, one of which represented an overdraft, and said that his client never refused to pay. As a matter of fact, he said, his client had paid 22 times, but later temporarily reserved the right for making payments because another shipping firm disputed the plaintiff's right of ownership of the boat in dispute. He alleged that the plaintiff refused to register the investment with the Italian Consular authorities, which fact might nullify the whole agreement.

He pointed out that at the time of agreement the plaintiff said that he was the sole proprietor of the ship and that he had no debts. He alleged that investigations later enabled his client to find out that the plaintiff was a mere liquidator, and that he had debts. He said that the plaintiff did not use the borrowed money only for repairing his ship. Some of the money was used for paying a doctor's bill and another bill which had nothing to do with shipping business, he alleged.

Increase in Price of Rice Questioned

Speculation Said to Be Real Reason

The sudden increase of prices of rice during the past few days without any apparent reason is causing fresh concern among the Chinese here and the matter has caused the Rice Market Control Committee to meet again to discuss methods of preventing prices from going up. As a result of the meeting, all committeemen are to prevail upon rice merchants not to increase prices and all commission men in the rice market are forbidden to control prices.

The rice crop is extremely good this year and there has been a continuous supply arriving in Shanghai. Chinese reports indicate that one cause for the increase of prices is renewed efforts of manipulation made by unscrupulous merchants. Another reason is that many merchants hoarding goods have now turned their attention to rice, while circulating rumours to the effect that the supply is limited.

It is alleged by the "Shun Pao" that during the past few days rice merchants only registered just over 1,000 bags of rice daily with the Rice Market. The daily arrival of rice amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000 bags. Most of the rice was dealt with in outside the market, where higher prices are quoted, it is alleged.

The First Special District Citizens Federation is reported to have petitioned the Shanghai Municipal Council and Chinese Chamber of Commerce here for official action in the matter.

COAL
TELEPHONE 33908
Prices Effective November 17

For Arcola	per ton
Honan Anth. Cobbles (long burning, 8 % ash) ..	$102
Hanoi Anth. Nuts (3/4")	$ 68
For Stoves	
Honan Anthracite Lump	$104
For Open Grates	
Hongay Anth. Briquette	$ 64
Borneo Soft Lump	$ 82
For Kitchen Use	
Borneo Kitchen Coal	$ 82
Borneo Household Coal	$ 80

CATHAY COAL SERVICE
24 Wuting Road,

FUNERAL

Mme. J. A. Angel.

In presence of a very large attendance of mourners the funeral took place yesterday morning of the late Mme. Juliette Amelie Angel, wife of Mr. Leon Angel of the French Police. At 8.15 a.m. Requiem Mass was sung in the Church of St. Pierre by the Rev. Father Breavery S. J. and at the close a cortege was formed and wended its way to Lokawei Cemetery where the interment took place. Rev. Father Beauce S. J. conducted the last rites. The chief mourners were the husband Mr. Leon Angel, Louis Angel (Son). Mr. and Mme. Andre Angel, Mr. and Mme. Etienne Angel, and Mr. and Mme. Louis Angel. The coffin was borne to the grave by Messrs. Dupuy, Franchi, Bouchacourt, Marengo, Cormier and Alary. A floral cross of white flowers from the son Louis was lowered into the grave with the coffin.

In addition to floral tributes from the husband and immediate relatives, wreaths were received from the following among others:—

M. Marcel Baudez, Commandant and Mme. Louis Fabre, M. and Mme. P. Blanchet, Mme. and M. B. Alary, Le Comite et les Members du Cercle de la Police Francaise, M. A. M. Royere, Commandant P. Castel, Mr. and Mme. L. Louzier, Famille Berthelot, Mr. L. Pernot, Capt. G. Giraudeau, Capt. and Mme. Gigant Rene, Lieut. L. Pont, Mme. and Mr. Lelievre, Mme. Robert Berthier, Mme. C. Caminada, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Lavabre, Mme. and M. Bot, Mme. Charles Benoist, Charles Benoist, Mr. and Mme. Henry A. Anette, Mme. et M. Albert Jourdan, Famille H. Dupuy, Mme. et M. E. Creston, Mme. et M. Paul Valentin, Mr. and Mrs. Cormier, Mr. and Mme. Tatibouet, Mr. and Mme. L. Grillon, Mme. and M. J. Perie, Mr. J. Toulouse, Mme. and M. E. Mouton, Mr. and Mrs. Charray, Mme. M. C. Marengo, Mr. and Mme. M. Riegert, Mr. and Mme. A. Barberot, A. Grell, Mr. and Mme. E. Ducoudray, Mr. E. Labelle et family, Mr. and Mme. P. Cros, Mr. Descos, Mr. and Mme. Manivel, Mr. J. Gioulis et famille, Mme. and M. Le Berre, Mr. Labeille Louis and Lily, Mme. and M. C. Hilion, Mr. et Mme. L. Porte, Mr. and Mme. J. Clerissi, Mr. and Mme. L. Delun, Mr. and Mme. R. Greles, Mr. and Mme. G. Schneider, Mr. E. Marengo, Mr. R. Veys, Mr. and Mme. J. C. Bouchacourt, Mr. and Mme. R. Saint-Oyant, Mr. and Mme. R. Charleux, Mr. Guhur, Mme. and Mrs. Piar, Mr. Cazaux, Mme. and M. P. Leoni, Mr. J. Ceccaldi, Mr. and Mme. A. Hintermeyer, Mr. and Mme. F. Lespinasse, Pierre and Hary Ongette, Mme. and Mr. Maze, Mr. S. P. Krasheninikof Elie Imbert, Mr. and Mme. Fimbel, Mme. Vve J. Bassail, Mr. Sicgard, Mme. and Mr. Le Cuziat, Mr. and Mme. Monier-Bonnerre, Mr. and Mme. L. Henri and Jacqueine, Mr. and Mme. F. Poggi, Giol et Dominici, La Famille Pellen, Mr. and Mme. R. Bance, Mme. Giraudeau et ses enfants, Mme. et L. A. Collo, Mr. and Mme. Costanzo, Mrs. A. Gabrielli, M. and Mme. A. Pages, Mme. et Mr. E. Lambalot et Mr. Magelon, Ch. R. Kastler, M. et Mme. R. Injey, Mr. and Mme. Thellier et leurs enfants, Mme. and Mr. C. Vignalou, Mr. and Mme. J. Michelet, Mme. L. Colomb, C. Franchi, Mme. C. Franchi, Mr. and Mme. Gui, Mr. and Mme. G. Goueree, Mme. and Mr. J. Ruffie, Mr. and Mme. L. Fuynel, Mme. and Mr. LeRoux Jean, Mme. and Mr. Gafenesch, Roland Chillou, Mr. and Mme. L. Lollichon, Mme. and Mr. Leon Brunet, Mr. and Mme. J. Magalon, Mr. and Mme. G. Barjeron, Mr. A. Hannon, Mme. and Mr. A. Gaggino et leur fille, Mr. and Mme. P. R. Daumas, Mme. and Mr. R. Maffre, Mme. and Mr. Mathieu, Jean Ganierre, Mme. and Mr. M. Landignon, Mr. and Mme. R. Bance, Mr. and Mme. M. Multone, Mr. and Mme. M. Poujol, Mr. and Mme. Estublier, Le Personnel de la Surete, Personnel du Poste Foch, Personnel du Poste Joffre, Le Service de la Circulation, Le Personnel du Poste Central, Service Circulation, Mr. Maffre, Personnel Tonkinois du Poste Joffre, Le Personnel Chinois du Poste Joffre, Mr. Y. S. Koo, The Shanghai Nursery Flower Store, Sung Ouang Zeh etc.

The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. Thomas Macdonald & Co.

Two Constables Still in Custody

Japanese Gendarmes Do Not Release Men Seized After Search Incident

The two Chinese constables of the Shanghai Municipal Police who were seized, with a foreign probationary sergeant and a woman searcher, by Japanese gendarmes in Robison Road on Sunday afternoon, were still being held by their captors at a late hour yesterday. The Japanese gendarmes are keeping the men in one of their two stations in Jessfield Road and are not allowing any officials of the S.M.P. to see them.

The constables were "arrested" with Probationary Sergeant J. O. Egeberg, Danish, and the woman searcher, after an attempt had been made by the Police to search a certain Chinese on a railless tramcar at Robison and Penang Roads. The Chinese, who had with him no papers of identification, protested that he was a "public servant" and not subject to search. He struggled with a C.P.C., yanked him off the car and shouted to a "Special Municipality" policeman for help. The "Municipality" policeman fired his rifle and later several more shots were fired by the "Municipality" police and one accidentally by the C.P.C. in the tussle with the self-styled "public servant."

While Sergeant Egeberg and the woman searcher were released after five hours, the two Chinese constables were held by the Gendarmes, and the incident was termed by the Japanese a "political" one between the "Special Municipality" and the S.M.C. Negotiations about their release were conducted yesterday by the Settlement Police and the Italian Marines (in whose sector the affair took place), on the one hand, and the Japanese Gendarmerie and the "Special Municipality," on the other.

Mt. Etna Active

Catania, Sicily, Nov. 20.

Mount Etna became violently active during the night. It spouted flames and there were numerous explosions after months of calm. Although this town is miles away from the volcano, the explosions could be clearly heard and the glow from the central crater could be seen.—United Press.

Search Conducted for Killer of Merchant

Japanese Shot by One of A Gang of Robbers

A search was on foot yesterday for the robbers who murdered a Japanese merchant, Mr. K. Asahina, in Yuen-fong Road, near Tongshan Road, on Sunday evening.

Three men were in the gang that halted the Japanese and robbed him of a large amount of yen. Before they fled, one of the robbers fired one shot which killed their victim.

Members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party conducted intensive searching in the whole Eastern area after the robbery and shooting.

The Settlement Police were not notified of the crime until two hours and a half after it had been committed, it was reported.

Chinese Soldiers Landed In Pootung

Chinese evening papers stated yesterday that numerous Chinese regular soldiers had arrived in Pootung. They first landed at districts off Hangchow Bay and then penetrated into Pootung to attack the outskirts of Shanghai. They were said to be fully armed. During the past few days Japanese planes circled over Pootung but so far no bombs have been dropped. Gunfire was stated to be audible in Nantao.

Three Indians Fined For Being Drunk

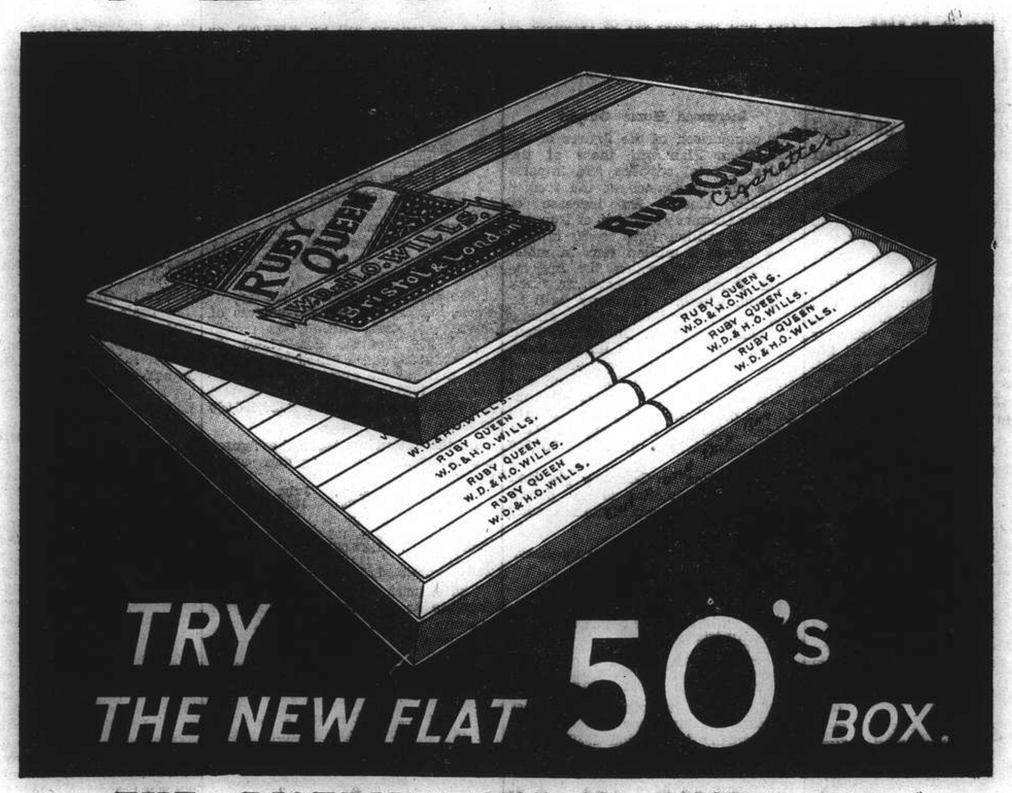
Ajaib Singh, Massa Singh and Labh Singh, Indian watchmen were fined $23 each in H. M. Police yesterday by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Registrar, charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Ward Road at 10.45 p.m. on Sunday. The three accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were ordered to pay half of the fine immediately and the other half at the end of the month.

They were arrested by Sergeant A. Kay, attached to Yulin Road police station, who had been summoned to the scene and the second accused was found to have a heavy walking stick in his possession. Two men concerned in the brawl were injured, the first accused sustaining lacerations on the head and the second accused suffering from a cut above the eye. In fining the three accused, Mr. Haines told them that they would be sent to prison the next time.

Boy Pupil Hurt Fleeing From School Fire

A boy pupil was injured slightly when he jumped from a Chinese school building at North Chekiang and Tsepoo Roads yesterday afternoon to avoid being burned by a small fire. He suffered a contusion of one foot and was taken to the Refugee Hospital, 240 Thibet Road, for treatment. The flames, which were in some paper, had been extinguished by the school staff when the Fire Brigade arrived

FLASH—



TRY THE NEW FLAT 50's BOX.

THE DISTRIBUTORS IN CHINA FOR
W. D. & H. O. Wills'
POPULAR
RUBY QUEEN
CIGARETTES
Announce the arrival of the
NEW RUBY QUEEN 50's FLAT BOX
convenient for entertaining and
handy for the pocket or handbag.

EKA-12.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money & Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 5¼ .... $ 45.71
U.S. $100 @ 8½ $1,176.47

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 5⅜ .... $ 44.65
U.S. $100 @ 8 11/16 .... $1,151.07
London—demand 5⅜
4 months' sight credits 5 7/16
4 months' sight docts 5½
6 months' sight credits 5 15/32
6 months' sight docts 5 17/32
New York—demand .... U.S. $8 11/16
4 months' sight credits 8¾
4 months' sight docts 8⅞

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling .... 5 5/16 U.S. $8 19/32
Hongkong/London 1/3

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders ......Buying 16½
Java Guilders .... „ 16⅜
Netherlands Guilders ......Selling 16
Java Guilders .... „ 15⅞

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,134.751 £1=$44.137
Selling U.S.$100=$1,176.471 £1=$45.443

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.52=$1 Belgas 23.50=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 1.89=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.38¼=$1
Tourist Lire 1.88 .... $1

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6 per H.H.$ 1
„ Buying „ @ 6 1/32 „ H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling „ @ 9¾ „ H.H.$100
„ Buying „ @ 10⅛ „ H.H.$100

LOCAL DOLLAR (FAPI)

Selling Rate @ 112 per H.H.$100
Buying „ @ 116 „ H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	5 21/32	5 19/32
U.S. G$	8 21/32	8 19/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Selling Cash		Buying Nov.	
£ T.T.	5 9/32	4 m/s. l.c.	5 19/32
G.$ T.T.	8 9/16	4 m/s. l.c.	6 11/16
Fcs. T.T.	387	4 m/s.	400
Rs. T.T.	29½	15 d/s.	30⅛

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	—	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	61.14	—

Bombay offtake Nil bars.

Bombay was 8 annas up at 61.14.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 5 9/32 sterling and 8 9/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with nominal sellers at 5 11/32 sterling and 8 21/32 U.S.$. Thereafter rates declined in response to local buying to 5 9/32 sterling and 8⅝ U.S.$. Sellers were, however, forthcoming at these rates and the market remained steady but quiet during the remainder of the day, closing with sellers at:—

5 21/32 sterling 8 19/32 U.S.$ Cash
5 21/32 „ 8 19/32 „ Nov.
5 19/32 „ 8½ „ Dec.

Finance Companies Share Values

The statistical value of the International Trust Co., of China Ltd., shares at noon on Friday last was $11.75, and of the Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd., $10.74.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The short afternoon session was characterized by a frenzied burst of activity with nearly all popular favourites reaching new high levels. After a long period of quietness Wheelocks rose to 68½ an advance of $3 over Saturday's closing. Metals reached 15.10 but profit taking set in thereafter in most stocks thus indicating the underlying strength of the marget.

Official Averages

1939 High	Low		Today's Averages	Change
216.95	105.32	General	196.14	+1.23
274.80	95.55	Rubbers	248.46	+0.72

Total 146,944 shares, 370 bonds.

Afternoon Session

China Realty 8% Debs. ¥3000 ¥83.00
¥2000 82.00 ¥1000 *82.00 ¥2000 *85.00
¥1000 85.00
Power 5½% Debs. $10000 86.75
$18000 87.00
Central Prop 500 16.00
I. I. Trust 2000 9.06 1000 9.10
2500 9.05 1000 *9.05 500 9.10
S'hai Loan 500 10.30 1000 10.40
2500 *10.40 2000 10.50 1000 *10.50
4500 10.40 1000 *10.40 1500 10.30
3500 *10.40 1000 10.40 500 10.30
Yangtsze Finance 4000 9.00
2500 8.95
China Realty 7000 0.43 1000 *0.42
1000 0.43 1000 0.44 10000 0.45
1000 *0.45
S'hai Land 13500 11.50 500 *11.55
500 *11.40 1000 *11.50 500 11.50
2500 11.40 500 *11.30 500 11.40
500 *11.30
New Eng. (Ord) 800 17.80 700 17.70
1600 17.80 200 17.70
S'hai Dock 50 192.00
Wheelock 200 67.00 100 67.50
400 *68.00 400 68.50 900 68.00
100 67.50 200 67.00 1800 67.50
100 *67.50 100 67.00 400 *67.50
500 67.00
C. G. Omnibus 300 24.00
Telephone 300 19.50 500 *19.50
540 *19.60
S. W. W. 6½% (Pref) 1000 13.50
S. W. W. 7% (Pref) 150 14.00
Telephone 500 19.60
Tram (Bearer) £1 800 39.75
100 *39.75 100 40.00
Metal 200 14.90 300 15.10
1900 *15.00 300 *14.90 900 14.90
1400 14.80 1200 14.90 700 *14.80
200 14.90 300 14.80 400 14.70
1700 14.80
Kaiping 200 42.00 100 *42.25
Exploration 1500 8.80 1000 8.85
1500 8.90 2000 8.95 1000 *8.95
5000 8.90 3500 8.85
Power (Pref) 400 *125.00 15 125.00
50 124.50
Ewo Mills (Ord) 600 22.70 1100 22.80
100 *22.80 1500 22.90 2900 22.80
2700 22.70
S'hai Cotton 100 160.50
Anglo Java 100 33.75
Bute 1500 7.10
Dominion 1500 8.40
Java Consolidated 1000 4.10
Kota 3000 4.55
Kroewoek 5000 2.50 1000 2.52½
7000 2.55
Langkat 100 *22.25 300 22.50
200 22.25
Rubber Trust 1500 6.70 500 *6.70
Kelantan 1000 0.47
Tanah Merah 1000 *2.90
Tebong 1000 1.08

ODD LOTS

Hall & Holtz 1 *13.00
China Realty 500 *0.40
Telephone 60 19.30
C. Realty 200 0.46 500 0.45
Exploration 200 8.90 100 8.85
200 8.80 100 8.90
Y. Finance 400 9.05
Wheelock 78 67.00
Land 300 11.60 200 11.50
100 11.20 200 *11.60 300 11.50

*—Direct Business.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Nov. 20.

Kogo 5% Y1.04.95

—Reuter.

Germany's Iron And Steel

Dependent Upon Imports For Two-thirds of Total Annual Ore Consumption

An outstanding problem which faces the directors of the German economy, and one to the solution of which a vast amount of energy and ingenuity has been applied, arises from the fact that Germany is dependent upon imports for two-thirds of her total annual consumption of iron ore. This fact dominates the whole situation in heavy industry and is therefore best examined before all other aspects. The magnitude of imports and their relation to total supplies are set out in the following tables, states "The Economist."

GERMAN SUPPLIES OF IRON ORE
(In million metric tons of iron content)

	Average 1935-37 Total Supplies	Imports as per cent. of total	1938 Total Supplies	Imports as per cent. of total
Old Reich	10.4	78.0	12.8	75.0
Reich, Austria and Czecho-slovakia	11.8	73.5	14.9	69.7
Poland	0.3	52.2	0.6	50.2
Total	12.1	72.9	15.5	68.9

IMPORTS OF IRON ORE INTO GERMANY
(In million metric tons of iron content)

From	Average 1935-37 Supplies	Per cent. of total	1938 Supplies	Pes cent. of total
Sweden	4,647	57.3	5,550	57.2
Norway	336	4.2	726	7.5
Luxembourg	252	3.1	546	5.6
Spain	579	7.1	850	8.7
Total of these countries	5,814	71.6	7,662	79.0
Total imports	8,112	...	9,702	...

The remaining 21 per cent. (about 2 million tons in iron content) of German imports in 1938 were supplied by France.

Dependence on Foreign Iron Ore

The story of Germany's dependence on foreign iron ore does not end here. Her net imports of iron and steel scrap increased from an average of 323,000 tons during 1935-37 to 1.1 million tons in 1938. The enormous increase in steel production in 1938 was, in fact, mainly achieved by the use of scrap. The total scrap consumption of the German iron and steel industry increased from 7,650,000 tons per annum in 1935-37 to 11.5 million tons in 1938. Imports of scrap in 1938, therefore, constituted 9.7 per cent. of the total consumption.

The significance of these figures has naturally not been missed, and from 1936 on Germany has been developing a plan of moderate self-sufficiency in iron and steel. The so-called Four Year Plan included a Plan 1 and a Plan 2. Plan 1 fixed the home output of iron ore at 18 to 20 million tons in 1940 (as against 15.5 million tons in German control at present) and the steel output at 21 million tons. Plan 2 stipulated an iron output of 25 million tons and a steel output of 24 million tons. The additional ore is to be mined in the Salzgitter area, where at the same time blast furnaces with a final capacity of 4 million tons are being built. Construction was begun in 1937 and the first set of furnaces is scheduled to begin operation this month. During 1940 it is expected to reach an output of 2.5 million tons of pig iron.

Increased Home Output

A comparison of the figures of the Four Year Plan with those of the tables of total supplies and imports make the significance of the former perfectly clear. An increase of Greater Germany's output of iron ore from 15 million tons to 20 million tons (about 2 million tons in metal content) would replace the imports from France. It is, however, very doubtful whether Germany will be able to achieve this increase during the next two years. In fact, without an increase of iron ore imports from Sweden, Germany's iron and steel output must decrease during the first years of the war. The newly conquered ore deposits of Poland need a longer period of development. Last year's output amounted to 880,000 tons.

The position in Germany pig iron and steel production is no better. The figures are given in the following table:

GERMAN OUTPUT OF PIG IRON AND STEEL
(Million metric tons)

	Average 1935-37 Pig Iron	Steel	1938 Pig Iron	Steel
Old Reich	14.7	18.1	18.7	23.0
Reich, Austria and Czecho-slovakia	16.2	20.2	19.9	24.7
Poland	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.6
Total	16.8	21.4	20.8	26.3

Of the total the pig iron output of the Saar territory constituted 12.5 per cent. during the period 1935-37 and 11.4 in 1938, and the Saar steel output 10.6 and 9.8 per cent. respectively. These amounts have been lost, at least for the time being, by the fortunes of war, and, in view of the fact that the Saar works in any case depended upon French ore, the chances of early recovery here are small. In fact, until the Goering works begin operation and until the conquered capacity of Poland can be fully used, a considerable decrease in steel output is inevitable.

Exports

The question whether Germany will be able to maintain her exports to neutral countries again arises in this connection. There was a considerable decrease of net exports of iron and steel manufactures in 1938. Moreover, the share of the neutral countries in Germany's net exports has grown from 40 per cent. in 1935-37 to 51.9 per cent. in 1938. It may be possible for Germany to continue to supply neutral countries with iron and steel manufactures at the present level, but this will not be done easily.

In any case, if exports are to be maintained Germany must economise steel consumption at home. Some indication of how far economies may go is given by the fact that during 1938 45 per cent. of the total iron and steel output was used in the building industry. For motor roads consumption increased from 94,908 tons in 1937 to 130,121 tons in 1938. A conservative estimate puts the consumption of the machine industry (including armaments) at 30 to 35 per cent. of total iron and steel consumption.

U.S. Rubber Needs Held Assured

Most of America's Commodity Imports Are from Far East; Steps to Offset Shipping Hitch

DESPITE the fact that nearly all of the crude rubber consumed in the United States comes from possessions of the Netherlands and Great Britain in the Far East, there is little danger of these supplies being cut off or drastically curtailed by the present conflict in Europe unless Japan enters the struggle on the side of Germany. Even in that case, the supplies from the Netherlands possessions, from which the United States obtains about 50 per cent. of its requirements, possibly would still be available, states J. H. Carmical in the "New York Times."

In anticipation that the European conflict might result in a shortage of shipping facilities, the Rubber Manufacturers Association already has obtained the assurance of the United States Maritime Commission that it will give aid if necessary. So long as the war is localized in Europe, however, there probably will not be any difficulty in getting all the ships necessary, at least for the time being, to transport crude rubber here.

Supplies

Also, there is no reason to anticipate any shortage in the production of rubber in the Far East. Employes on the rubber plantations are not likely to be drafted for war service. In addition, the International Rubber Regulations Committee recently increased the quota for the fourth quarter of this year to 75 per cent. of basic quotas from 60 per cent. in the third quarter. If necessary, it is likely that quotas will be raised further, since the British especially are anxious to sell as much of the product here as possible in order to obtain exchange for the purchase of supplies needed to prosecute the war.

Deliveries on Barter Due

Within the next two months, it is expected that Great Britain will start delivering rubber on the barter deal concluded last Summer with the United States Government. It is anticipated that the amount involved will amount to between 80,000 and 85,000 tons. Included in the quota for the final quarter is an additional 10 percentage points to cover the rubber to be exchanged for cotton with the United States Government. However, the rubber and cotton involved in this deal are not to be used except in an emergency or until several years have elapsed.

Stocks

At the close of August, crude rubber supplies in this country amounted to 161,000 long tons, or about enough to last at the present rate of consumption for about three and one-half months. In addition, the tire manufacturers have a fairly large stock of pneumatic casings and tubes on hand. Also, there is a steady stream of reclaimed rubber from old tires and tubes coming on the market. For the last few years, about 25 per cent. of the total rubber consumption of the United States has been of the reclaimed kind.

In the event that the Far Eastern sources of supply were cut off, it is considered likely that the United States, in the course of twelve or eighteen months, would be able to make enough rubber synthetically to supply all requirements. At present, two companies, one of which is controlled by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., are turning out about 2,500 tons monthly of synthetic rubber, the quality of which in many respects is superior to that made naturally.

Synthetic Rubber Costly

Synthetically produced rubber currently is selling at 65 cents a pound, compared with about 18 cents for the natural product. However, if this country should begin the production of the synthetic product on a large scale, it is considered likely that the price could be drastically cut.

At present synthetic rubber is being produced on a large scale in both Germany and Russia. At the beginning of this year it was officially announced in Germany that all tires produced during 1939 would contain only synthetic rubber. Since it is a by-product of the hydrogenation process for the manufacture of gasoline from coal, the production of synthetic rubber in Germany is on a competitive basis with the natural product when wages and other factors are taken into consideration. As a result, it is believed that Germany will be self-sustaining so far as rubber is concerned in its present war with England and France.

Rubber in Wartime

In any war crude rubber plays a most important part. Because of the shortage of rubber Germany was seriously handicapped in the World War. With military equipment dependent on rubber now for efficient operation more than ever, nations without adequate supplies from natural sources are turning toward the synthetic method of becoming self-sustaining in any emergency.

Quotas

The basic quotas of the rubber producing areas in the Far East now are 1,519,000 long tons annually, all of which except about 200,000 are allocated to the Straits Settlements and Netherlands India. The quotas of the last two named areas are 651,500 tons and 654,000 respectively. Exports, however, are far below these figures, and last year they amounted to only 972,438 tons.

With the increase in quotas and the fact that shipments to Continental Europe are being restricted by the British blockade, rubber supplies available to the United States will be increased materially.

Question of Transport

Depending upon the effectiveness of the submarine in the present conflict, shipping may play an important part in the price of rubber here. For instance, in the World War when rubber was dammed up in Singapore at 20 cents a pound, it sold here as high as 90 cents a pound. At that time, however, the United States was involved in the war and could not release its ships to transport rubber from the Far East.

Another factor that may affect rubber prices involves the changes in the present Neutrality Act. If United States ships are prohibited from going into belligerent zones, the movement of rubber here may have to be done by ships of foreign register or moved by them to neutral ports where it could be transferred to American vessels.

THE long-drawn-out disputes over the Ta Ching Temple in Chengtu, between Muslim and Lama followers, have now been amicably settled, and the issue has been compromised by mutual agreement, says a Chengtu Chinese message to the "Chinese American Daily News."

Arrival of Polish Gold in France

£21,000,000 Arrives After An Adventurous Trip by Road, Rail and Ship

Paris, By Mail.

Poland's gold reserve, amounting to more than £21,000,000, is now safe in the coffers of the Bank of France, states the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

It was in the vaults of the Bank of Poland at Warsaw when the evacuation of the Polish capital was decided upon at the end of the first week of the German invasion on Poland.

It reached France by a roundabout route, travelling nearly 4,500 miles.

Col. Matuszewski, former Polish Finance Minister, was placed in charge of the gold. He mobilized a fleet of lorries to convey it to Rumania. The convoy was about to cross the frontier when it was unsuccessfully attacked by German aircraft.

Once in Rumania the gold was transferred to a special train, which took it to the Black Sea port of Constanza, where a Turkish ship was awaiting it.

Race with Germans

It was a race between the Germans, who had ascertained that the gold had left Warsaw, and the Poles. Several hours after the Turkish ship had left Constanza the Rumanian Government was asked by Berlin to refuse permission for the transit through Rumania of any Polish treasure.

The ship carrying the gold passed through the Dardanelles and cruised for nearly a week in the Eastern Mediterranean, until the French Government took steps to disembark the treasure at a Syrian port.

From there is was transferred to a French ship which brought it to France.

The new Polish Government has declared that not one ounce will be spent on its needs. This gold will form a reserve for a restored Polish currency in the reconstituted Poland.

British Overseas Trade In August

The oversea trade returns for the past month show that as compared with August, 1938, which had the same number of working days, imports advanced by £6,984,000, or 9.4 per cent., manufactured goods accounting for £5,619,000. British exports rose by £746,000, or 2.0 per cent., re-exports fell by £556,000, or 11.0 per cent.

Compared with the figures for July last, which also had the same number of working days, imports rose by £2,817,000, or 3.6 per cent., food, etc., being advanced by £1,658,000, raw materials by £919,000, and manufactured goods by £171,000. British exports fell by £3,278,000, or 8.1 per cent., food, etc., falling by £729,000, raw materials by £819,000, and manufactured goods by £819,000, and manufactured goods by £2,453,000. Re-exports rose by £762,000, or 20.4 per cent.

The apparent adverse balance of trade, leaving out the movements of bullion and coin, was for the month £39,531,000, against £32,737,000 in August, 1938, and £34,199,000 in July last, and for the eight months ended August: 1939, £256,091,000, against £267,284,000 in 1938 and £259,406,000 in 1937.

In the following table the figures are reduced to working dap averages:—

	Aug., 1939 £	July, 1939 £	Aug., 1938 £
Imports	3,119,106	3,010,756	2,850,485
Exports	1,426,037	1,552,116	1,397,364
Re-exports	172,629	143,279	194,002
Total exports	1,598,666	1,695,395	1,591,366

The August totals and increase or decrease as compared with a year ago are shown in the following table:—

	£	£	%
Imports	81,096,706	+6,984,082	+ 9.4
Exports	37,076,974	+ 745,504	+ 2.0
Re-exports	4,488,371	— 555,685	—11.0

In the next table are shown the figures for the eight months ended August, 1939, and the rise or fall compared with a year ago:—

	£	£	%
Imports	606,031,734	—10,507,396	— 1.7
Exports	313,636,853	+ 6,732,837	+ 2.1
Re-exports	36,303,828	— 6,047,259	—14.2
Total exports	349,940,681	+ 685,578	+ 0.2

With regard to imports, compared with August, 1939, food, drink and tobacco fell by £489,000. Grain and flour fell by £2,142,000, prices being lower; meat rose by £1,642,000, dairy produce by £527,000, and other food by £225,000. Tobacco fell by £250,000. Raw materials rose by £1,916,000. Wool raw and waste and woollen rags account for £1,093,000, wood and timber for £765,000, and iron ore and scrap for £745,000. Manufactured goods advanced by £5,619,000. Iron and steel rose by £1,410,000, non-ferrous metals by £347,000, machinery by £624,000, oils, fats, etc., by £740,000, and chemicals, etc., by £496,000. Cotton goods fell by £12,000, and silks by £34,000; woollens and worsteds rose by £102,000, and other textiles by £521,000.

As regards British exports, food, etc., fell by £317,000, beverages, etc., being reduced by £357,000. Raw materials fell by £97,000. Manufactured goods rose by £539,000, cotton goods expanding by £456,000, woollens and worsteds by £50,000, silks by £107,000, and other textiles by £66,000. Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft) rose by £242,000.

The tables showing the values and quantities of the principal articles imported and exported are officially withheld for the duration of the war.

Models Shown to Engineers

Demonstrations Made at Meeting of Local Society; Lantern Slides Screened

A meeting of the Engineering Society of China was held at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research yesterday Mr. A. F. Gimson, Chairman of the Shanghai Association of the Institution of Civil Engineers, presiding.

A joint paper entitled "Models in Engineering" was presented by Mr. R. B. Whittington, M.Sc., A.M.Inst. C.E., and Mr. F. J. Sanger, M.Sc., A.M.Am.Soc.C.E., A.F.R.Ae.S.

Mr. Whittington dealt with the use of small-scale models in the design of such structures as building frames, arches and dams. A model used in the design of great Boulder Dam across the Colorado River, was described, and also a model of the steel frame of the world's tallest structure, the Empire State Building in New York.

The technique of photo-elasticity was referred to, and a celluloid specimen was demonstrated in a simple polariscope, showing the effect of rivet-holes and sharp corners on the distribution of stress in a structural member.

Models Demonstrated

A number of structural models in celluloid and brass were demonstrated, and the results obtained from experiments obtained on these models were compared with the theoretical results.

Mr. Whittington outlined the various scale requirements of structural models, in order that they should reproduce in miniature the forces and deformations of their full-sized prototypes.

Turning to the use of models in hydraulics, the speaker then dealt with the scale requirements for various types of hydraulic models, referring particularly to the resistance to motion of ships, airships, and submarines.

After general reference to the design of river models, Mr. Whittington described models which had been made of sections of the Yellow River and of the Yangtze gorges, with a view to formulating schemes of improvement and control. Models of tidal estuaries were discussed separately, Professor Gibson's model of the great Severn Barrage Tidal Power Scheme being described in some detail. This scheme was to provide one thirteenth of the total electrical demand of Great Britain, the energy being supplied by the rise and fall after tides in the Severn estuary. Mr. Whittington also described the model of the lower Yangtze estuary which he had proposed, with a view ultimately to seek ways of improving the navigability in the South Channel of the estuary.

Mr. Sanger, dealing with aerodynamic models, described the technique of wind-tunnel tests of aeroplanes, airships, high-speed motor-cars, and express trains, all of which were carried out on small-scale models. The compressed-air tunnel developed in Britain was especially referred to; here a stream of air is employed at about 25 times atmospheric pressure.

In the acoustics section, Mr. Sanger described the methods of solving problems concerning audibility in public buildings by the use of water-ripples or light waves to simulate the effects of sound.

Naval Architecture

Turning to naval architecture, Mr. Sanger described the 22 models of the Queen Mary, each about 17 feet long; in rough-weather tests on these models, Atlantic waves 1,000 feet long and 50 feet high were imitated in the test tank.

The speaker also referred to the study of take-off conditions for flying-boats and the design of a stable craft by the use of complete small-scale models.

The use of models in studying problems relating to the stability of foundations, retaining-walls and dams was also dealt with by Mr. Sanger.

The authors expressed their indebtedness to Mr. J. V. Dent, of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, for his admirable photographic work in the preparation of the paper; and to the Director of the Institute for his placing of the hall and the projection apparatus at their disposal.

The experimental work was carried out at the Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education, and the models constructed there in the various workshops and laboratories.

A short discussion followed the reading of the paper, which was illustrated by lantern slides; and the various models on view were then inspected by members present.

Germany Tries to Secure Turkish Commodities

Paris Says Trade Talks With Sweden, Rumania Failing

Ankara, Nov. 20.

Alleged to be worried by British and French activity in purchasing Turkish commodities which were previously shipped almost exclusively to Germany, Herr Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, had a long talk yesterday with the Turkish Minister of Commerce with a view to securing indispensable supplies.

Germany has now agreed to deliver Turkish orders placed before the war for shipping, railway material and machinery.—Reuter.

Paris Commentary

Paris, Nov. 20.

Trade negotiations between Germany and Rumania are at the point of death, according to well-informed circles here. The same view is taken in regard to the negotiations between the Reich and Sweden.—Reuter.

Japan's Favourable Trade Balance

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Japan's trade in the middle 10 days of November registered a favourable balance of Y.44,598,000, according to figures released by the Ministry of Finance today.

Exports for the period amounted to Y.126.141,000, and imports to Y.81,443,000.

Exports exceeded imports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 20 inclusive by Y.586,370,000.—Domei.

Municipal Orchestra

Sunday's Concert at the Lyceum Theatre

"Coriolanus" overture .... Beethoven
Violin-concerto in G major .... Mozart
Interlude from "Dafni" Giuseppe Mulè
Tarantella .... Rossini-Respighi
4th Symphony .... Glazounow

So far this season no performance has surpassed that of Glazounow's 4th Symphony for all-round musical entertainment. The symphony is a fine composition in every respect but supremely so in its instrumentation, a notable specimen from a composer renowned for his understanding of the orchestra. Evidence of his skill is abundant but one example stands out: the French horns, beautiful but most difficult instruments, take a part far more prominent than is customary and accomplish it with seeming ease to the great enrichment of the whole.

Although not strictly classical in structure, this Compositian embodies in its three movements the traditional moods of the symphony and lies in direct line with the works of Beethoven and Brahms in this form. The first movement, andante and then allegro moderato, may be likened to the glorious first movement of that concerto familiar to Shanghai audiences, the 2nd piano-concerto of Rachmaninoff: the same poignant, thrilling feeling is evoked, the sort of feeling that comes with the remembrance of heroic sacrifice. This mood is briefly recalled in the middle section of the Scherzo which otherwise is delightfully gay and full of jest. The final movement is victory and rejoicing, but because of a certain breathlessness of the strings these were not quite as full-blooded as they should have been. The other movements were excellently played.

Violinist of Talent

The violin-concerto featured Miss Leonora Valesby, a 17-year-old violinist of talent. Her approach to Mozart was very pleasingly correct; the 1st movement, the best music of the three, was played vigorously, determinedly and without excess of sentiment. The violin-concertos, however, are by no means Mozart at his best. The five of them were all composed in the latter part of his 20th year and are full of inequalities. The G major concerto, therefore, was hardly an ideal vehicle for Miss Valesby's efforts. The adagio is a sickly thing. Moreover, the cadenzas chosen for this performance were sheer atrocities, completely foreign to Mozart.

Of the remaining three compositions the short Interlude by Mule, director of the Conservatory of Rome, was the most enjoyable and the best performed. Beginning with widely spread chords on the strings, made up apparently of fourths and fifths, a quiet, mysterious atmosphere is at once produced through which penetrate first a French horn trio and then the other wood-winds in colloquy. Soon the whole orchestra works up to a furious climax, which passed, the eerie chords and the wood-wind chatter resume and there the music ends. The composer describes his stage-work "Dafni" as a Pastoral Poem: but this interlude from it is not the music of sunlit meadows and summer heat. Rather it is of deep, cool woods with nymphs and satyrs—the pastoral scenes of Greek mythology.

The "Coriolanus" overture did not go very well: the orchestra seemed not to be accurately tuned. Some funny things went on in the Respighi also, specially among the percussion instruments, but the light-hearted effect of the music was not spoilt. Respighi here has taken some tunes of Rossini and produced a pleasant, ingenuous description of a tarantella danced in the streets, interrupted momentarily by a religious procession.

The orchestra at this concert was under the capable leadership of Professor Foa.—C.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Nov. 20.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.16	S	.19	S
Antamok	.16	S	.195	S
Baguio Gold	.145		.15	
Batong Buhay	.009		.010	
Benguet Consolidated	11.30	S	11.50	S
Big Wedge	.21		.215	
Coco Grove	.185	S	.18	S
Consolidated Mines	.0025		.003	S
Demonstration	.075		.08	S
I X L	.38		.385	
Ipo Gold	.14		.15	S
Itogon	.245	S	.25	S
Masbate Consolidated	.0925	S	.095	S
Mine Operations	.085		.09	
North Camarines	.14		.15	S
Paracale Gumaus	.17		.18	S
San Mauricio	.80	S	.82	S
Surigao Consolidated	.165		.165	
Suyoc	.135	S	.135	S
Syndicate Investment	.018		.025	
United Paracale	.325	S	.325	S
Mindanao Motherlode	.0775	S	.075	S

S—Sales.

Turnover for the Morning: 264,200 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 75.81.
—Reuter.

Bombay Cotton Market

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Wide fluctuations were witnessed in the Bombay cotton market during the past week. Since the market carries a large long interest, both for option and open accounts, the technical position has suffered, and fluctuations are likely to be erratic.

Export business has been booked with Japan and China, but a large proportion of recent commitments were made on call.—Reuter.

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Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, November 21.		Reg.	Ord.
Hongkong and Haiphong		8.30	9.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India Suez and Europe via Suez		8.30	10.00
Hongkong		9.30	10.00
Ningbsien Wenchow etc. via Chinhai		9.30	10.00
Chefoo and Tientsin		10.00	10.30
Japan Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific		9.30	11.30
Aust. N.Z. and Manila		12.00	13.00
Hongkong and Canton		12.30	13.00
Tsingtao		13.30	14.00
Amoy Swatow and Canton		13.30	14.00
Fukien Province via Amoy		13.30	14.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe via Suez	Ax	14.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	X	15.30	16.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	B	—	—
Hongkong and Haiphong		19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, November 22.			
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki		*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen		*20.00	7.15
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	X	8.30	10.00
Chinwangtao	X	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, November 23.			
Nantung		14.30	15.00
Central America and Canal Zone	CZ	—	—
Hongkong		19.30	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, S.S., Ceylon, Egypt, E-Soudan, France and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 21st.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 21st.
C Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 23rd.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on November 21, at noon for registered and at 1 p.m. ordinary due London on December 6.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on November 24, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on December 6.
Air France per steamer on November 24, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningpo, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Taiyuan, Kaifeng and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hankchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai (Chenghsien and west thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer, via Suez, Nov. 21, due L'don Dec. 23.
Per steamer, via Suez, Nov. 21, due L'don Dec. 30.
Per steamer, via Pacific, Nov. 21, due L'don Dec. 20.

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $16 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From NAGASAKI: Shanghai Maru, with mail, due 2 p.m. O. S. K. Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From OSLO
Nagara — 27/11

From ANTWERP
Tamesis 20/10 8/12
Zuiderkerk 8/11 2/1

From TRIESTE
Volpi 5/10 29/11
C. Rosso 3/11 30/11
Cortellazzo 28/10 14/12

From COLOMBO
Volpi 8/11 29/11
C. Rosso 18/11 30/11

From SINGAPORE
Ruys 17/11 26/11

From SOERABAYA
Tjisadane 10/11 27/11
Tjinegara 17/11 4/12

From BATAVIA
Tjinegara 21/11 4/12

From MANILA
Tjisadane 19/11 27/11

From HONGKONG
See "China Ports" below.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK
G. Maersk 10/10 25/11
H. Maersk 25/10 10/12
Vigrid 10/10 19/12
M. Maersk 10/11 26/12

From PANAMA
M. Maersk 21/11 26/12

From LOS ANGELES
Asama M. 30/10 2/12
H. Maersk 15/11 10/12
Tatuta M. 20/11 16/12

From SEATTLE
Capillo 25/10 24/11

From HONGKONG
See "China Ports" below.

From YOKOHAMA
G. Maersk 20/11 25/11
Asama M. 17/11 2/12

From NAGASAKI
Nagasaki M. 22/11 23/11

From KEELUNG
Tyosa M. 20/11 22/11

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN
Ruys 18/10 26/11
Boissevain 15/11 23/12

From DURBAN
Boissevain 21/11 23/11

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN
Tsingtao M. 21/11 23/11

Passenger Lists

ARRIVALS

Per Johanne Justesen, from Chinwangtao: Mrs. R. F. C. Master.

DEPARTURES

Per Katie Moller, for Chinwangtao: Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Howell.

Vessels Leaving

AMERICA

TITANIA Nov. 24. LOS ANGELES and NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.—Barber Wilhelmsen Line motor vessel Titania sails from Shanghai on November 24, accepting cargo for all Overland Points, Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 24-11

(Continued in next column)

Vessels Sailing

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LONDON
Hakone Maru 23/12

For OSLO
Tai Ping 30/12

For TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 3/12
C. Biancamano 22/12

For CAPETOWN
Ruys 26/11
Boissevain 25/12

For BOMBAY
Zinsan Maru 28/11
Kaisyo Maru 7/12

For CALCUTTA
Lima Maru 24/11

For JAVA
Tjisadane 30/11
Tjinegara 7/12

For MANILA
Capillo 27/11
G. Maersk 26/11
H. Maersk 11/12

For NEW YORK
Titania 24/11
Hokuroku Maru 26/11
P. Maersk 1/12
Naruto M. 4/12
Gret. Maersk 15/12

For S. AMERICA
Heiyo Maru 22/11

For San FRANCISCO
Pres. Coolidge 21/11
Pres. Taft 6/12
Asama Maru 8/12
P. Cleveland 19/11
Tatuta Maru 23/12

For KOBE
Taiyo Maru 23/11

For NAGASAKI
Shanghai Maru 22/11
Nagasaki Maru 24/11
Shanghai Maru 27/11
Nagasaki Maru 29/11

For DAIREN
Hoten Maru 22/11
Tsingtao Maru 25/11
Dairen Maru 28/11
Hoten Maru 30/11
Tsingtao Maru 3/12
Dairen Maru 6/12

Vessels Leaving (cont.)

AMERICA

PETER MAERSK Dec. 1. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-12

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

RUYS Nov. 27. MAURITIUS, REUNION, TAMATAVE, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, CAPETOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, ZANZIBAR and MOMBASA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SAIGON, BANGKOK (Koh-Si-Chang), SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.—The K.P.M. Line ms. Ruys sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Monday, November 27. Cargo accepted for all ports in South and East Africa. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Agents, K.P.M. Line, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 27-11

Weather, Time and Tide

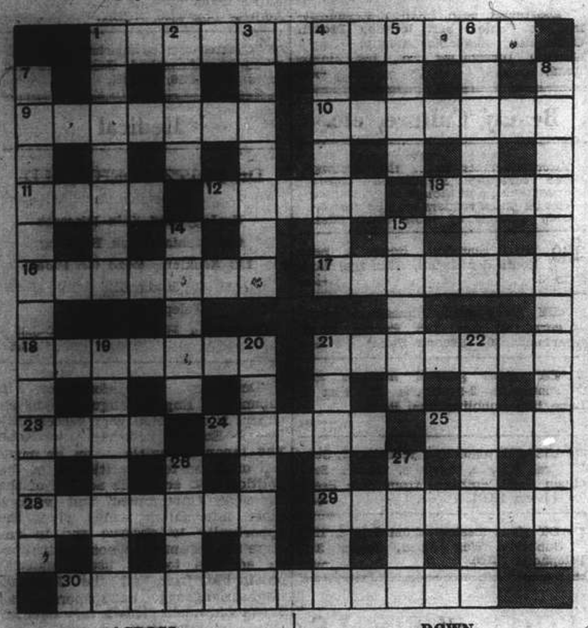
Tuesday, November 21, 1939 (11th day of 10th moon)	SICCAWEI Nov. 19 16.00	Nov. 19 21.00	Nov. 20 4.00	Nov. 20 9.00
Barometer inches	29.92	29.96	30.00	30.07
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.16	—0.13	—0.01	+0.05
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	—0.09	—0.06	+0.08	+0.11
Wind (direction)	SE	E/S	E	ESE
" (miles per hour)	9.3	5.7	8.7	7.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	66.9°	60.4°	60.6°	63.3°
Humidity %	73	92	97	91
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	3	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	0.00

Siccawei Abridged Report November 19	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.98	—0.16	30.24
Temp. Min. 52.°9 Max. 74.°1	63.°5	+4.°2	51.°4
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	45.43	—	42.85

Time and Tide	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	6.26	6.27	6.28	6.29	6.30
Sun sets at Shanghai	16.54	16.53	16.53	16.53	16.52
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	13.25	13.58	14.32	15.09	15.49
Moon sets at Shanghai ..	0.57	1.50	2.43	3.38	4.34
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	7.12	7.55	8.20	8.42	9.10
Ebb, makes Shai. 6 to 18	11.42	12.45	13.16	13.50	14.22
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	8.25	9.15	9.45	10.25	10.45
Ht. above LLW. (feet) ..	7.46	7.98	8.70	9.06	9.56

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 42

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS
1 Epithet for that old old grievance of the strap-hangers
9 In here is a bit of luggage all pasture
10 It may be a bad omen if a man's this is upset
11 This customer is an awkward person to deal with
12 An empty place to shun
13 Red Indian
16 Some newspapers show up an untruth in a high place
17 Suitable colour for camouflaging 'planes? (two words)
18 Is this work of a gunsmith honest?
21 One title that includes one
23 Fishy part of 18 across
24 The sort of punting pole to use on a muddy bottom
25 To be seen in the Rima Memorial
28 Sort of sketch
29 Masculine name; is his mother claiming him?
30 The greedy child's choice, however

DOWN
1 A cliff on the Rhine
2 No exclamation is the making of him
3 Showplaces where some fairies may be seen
4 This biblical name is not popular with parents
5 This creature seems to urge repeated action
6 One of 22 down
7 This is a bone, not an order at sword drill
8 To have not a high enough opinion
14 Musical note familiar to chemists
15 Mythical monster
19 Is this sort of music food for enthusiasts
20 He appreciates good end of 19 down
21 This ghost sounds as if it gives ungrammatical advise to prohibit her
22 No, only one book of the O.T.
26 If not exactly a foreign language at any rate not English
27 The composer to whom we owe "Rule Britannia"

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Cut and dried. 9, Ratio. 10, Elbow grease. 11, Aired. 12, Study. 15, Begum. 17, One. 18, Ache. 19, Diana. 21, Prone. 22, Tenet. 23, Llama. 26, Etch. 27, Sea. 28, Match. 30, Spear. 33, Drama. 35, Respiration. 36, Socks. 37, Hand to mouth. DOWN: 2, Unlet. 3, Aloud. 4, Doge. 5, Reeve. 6, Dream. 7, Storm centre. 8, Cold weather. 12, Shepherdess. 13, Up to scratch. 14, Yokel. 15, Bed. 16, Urn. 20, Atlas. 24, Lea. 25, Ash. 26, Marsh. 29, Cupid. 31, Patio. 32, About. 34, Trio.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Pelikan	Ningpo	Reuter B.
Essi	Port Redon	Wallem
Luise	Hsinkong	G.M.C.
Karsten	Hsinkong	Chin Dah
Patti	Sanhokong	V. Chieri
Kiangting	T'lungkong	Foo Hwa
Liesel	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Hwaping	T'lungkong	Hwa Chung
Lipari	Chiyakow	Dong Shing
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Anping	Haimen	W.T.K.
Romolo	Liuho Point	V. Chieri
Taiyo M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Pres. Coolidge	Manila	A.P.L.

LONDON dance enthusiasts, in the midst of air raid alarms and threats from Germany to "destroy the present British government," have produced a new dance called "The Black-out Stroll." The new dance starts like the old-favourite "Lambeth Walk," and then the lights black-out and everybody changes partners.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Romolo	Ital.	V. Chieri
Ryutoh M.	Jap.	Matsumoto S.
E. Carlotto	Ital.	—
Taiko M. 18	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sandro Sandri	Ital.	Chu Foong
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hsintung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Yalou	Fr.	M.M.
Remo	Ital.	V. Chieri
Tai Shan	Nor.	Dodwell
Ronsan M.	Jap.	D.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Finch 9	Am.	Swp.	C.N.C.B. 1/2
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	C.N.C.B. 1/2
Isabel	Am.	Sip.	U.S.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Pigeon 6	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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For Bombay
MELBOURNE MARU .. Nov. 26
NITII MARU ..... Dec. 11
Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Dec. 16
Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Dec. 8
Kobe Sailings
For New York via Panama Canal
*KINAI MARU ..... Nov. 27
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ASAMA MARU ..... Dec. 8
TATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 23
*from Kobe
Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Nov. 30
HIKAWA MARU ..... Dec. 12
HIE MARU ..... Dec. 29
Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
NARUTO MARU ..... Dec. 4
Japan-Australia Line
via Manila
From Nagasaki
KAMO MARU ..... Nov. 20
ATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 18
KITANO MARU ..... Jan. 22
European Mail Line
Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Hongkong, Straits
HAKONE MARU ..... Dec. 23
KASIMA MARU ..... Jan. 5
Bombay and Calcutta Line
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta
LIMA MARU ..... Nov. 24
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
ZINSAN MARU ..... Nov. 28
KAISYO MARU ..... Dec. 7
Orient-South America Line
via San Francisco
HEIYO MARU ..... Nov. 22
†YASUKUNI MARU .... Jan. 12
†from Yokohama
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mv. Victoria ..... Jan. 8 to Naples and Genoa
ss. Conte Verde .... Feb. 10 to Venice and Trieste
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"Capillo"	Oct. 25	Nov. 24/27	Nov. 29	Dec. 3 Dec. 11
"Collingsworth"	Nov 22	Dec. 15/16	Dec. 23	Dec. 27 Jan. 4
"Satartia"	Dec. 13	Jan. 5/6	Jan. 13	Jan. 17 Jan. 25

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	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 20	Nov. 22 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 23	Nov. 25 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 26	Nov. 28 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 28	Nov. 30 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Dec. 1	Dec. 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Dec. 4	Dec. 6 at 9 a.m.

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Leave Shanghai		*Leave Shanghai*	
PRES. COOLIDGE ..	Nov. 21	PRES. COOLIDGE..	Jan. 16
PRES. TAFT	Dec. 6	PRES. TAFT	Jan. 29
PRES. CLEVELAND	Dec. 19	PRES. CLEVELAND	Feb. 12
PRES. PIERCE	Jan. 1	PRES. PIERCE ..	Feb. 26

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Nagasaki Maru ..	Nov. 23	Nov. 24 at 9 a.m.
Shanghai Maru ..	Nov. 26	Nov. 27 at 9 a.m.
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In the Russian Colony

By "Smoy"

Paris, it is common knowledge, is recognized as the centre of Russian emigration. In connection with the present war, the Russian National Committee in Paris has published the following statement: "The unheard-of duplicity and cynicism shown by the Soviet Government in signing an agreement with the German Reich at the same time that conversations with the great democracies were proceeding in Moscow, must at long last make patent the actual state of affairs to all who had any illusions in the matter and reveal all the perfidiousness of the international Communist government at present entrenched in the Kremlin.

"But we Russian emigres who think along national lines and have for more than 20 years reiterated to the world the true situation in Russia, cannot, now more than in any other time, let world-opinion confuse Communist chieftains with the Russian people.

"It would be unnatural to presume that the Russian people, a nation deeply honest and honourable, impossibly patient, highly patriotic and now enslaved by the Soviet yoke and constantly exposed to the threat of death, can have anything to do with the lies, the crimes and the betrayals of a government which was entrenched in Russia by Germany and which had the latter's moral and material support.

"Communist power was installed in Russia by forces antagonistic to her. Russian intelligentsia who had no time to emigrate were constantly persecuted and destroyed by that power. We, who have the generous hospitality of countries where we found refuge, and the uncounted millions of our brothers and sisters remaining in Russia under the inhuman yoke of the Soviet slave-drivers—we all condemn the actions of the latter and cannot allow their shameful ways to lie like a blot of disgrace on the record of the great and long-suffering Russian nation.

"Once and for all a stop must be put to the confusion between the sacred name of Russia and the name of the Comintern U.S.S.R."

At Grave of Unknown Soldier

Soon after the beginning of the war a special delegation in Paris, consisting of representatives of the largest Russian social associations and unions, took part with Frenchmen in the traditional ceremony before the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

A number of articles have appeared in Russian and French newspapers in Paris, pointing out that according to French Governmental decree Russian emigres are no less subject to military conscription than Frenchmen themselves and must take part in the defence of the country. Those who have not been mobilized have in most cases joined the Army as volunteers or take part in civilian defence. Thousands of Russians are working in armament factories and other industrial plants working for the defence of France.

Information from Germany, on the other hand, reveals that, due to Berlin's friendship with Moscow, relations towards Russian emigration have changed in the respect that subsidies to White organizations have been reduced, although Russians are at present very much in the vogue in the country, and even German factory-workers are taught the Russian language.

In Hankow, which was once the centre of Russian trade with China and where no small number of Russian millionaires once resided, a new Emigrants' Committee has been set up. Officers of the organization are Messrs. P. O. Ivanov, president; M. N. Molchanov, vice-president; N. I. Faddeev, hon. sec., and I. K. Panov, hon. treas.

Shopping in Shanghai

Raw material for a proposed "Guidebook to the Cosmopolitan Shopper in Shanghai" is offered in a feuilleton in the Shanghai "Zaria." In an English shop, says the author, everything is so fashionable and refined, and salesmen so ministerial in their appearance, that the average person finds little shopping delight; for to bargain, frown at articles or strut one's affluence is unthinkable. The only pleasure of shopping in an English store is that of boasting about it later to awed friends.

In a Japanese store no-one pays the slightest attention to you as you wander about fingering articles; only when you sound the magic word *Anone* a salesman is spirited up out of nowhere, silently wraps up the article and takes your money. In a Chinese store you are surrounded by a voluble family circle aged from 7 to 75, discussed and sometimes even inspected; and when you finally make your escape you find you bought something you did not want at all.

In a Russian store the purchase seems merely incidental to the conversation. The loquacious salesman confides that only due to personal regard for the shopper will he sell the article in question for $10.50, whereas only yesterday Mme Fishkin bought it for $11.20. The shopper, in turn, assures the salesman that he has come to buy in his store only out of a feeling of solidarity for a countryman who, if he is not mistaken, came from the same hometown.

After these affectionate exchanges the two will touch briefly on politics, curse Hitler and praise Mussolini (or praise Hitler and curse Mussolini), proceed to current market prices and "these American sailors who imagine themselves to be exotic princes—making life in terraces quite impossible, they are!"

The article is wrapped up, the $10.50 handed over, and at the door the two pause for another brief 15-minute chat. When they part regretfully and the buyer proceeds homeward he sees in the shopwindow the article he has just purchased, with the price-tag announcing—$9.75.

Prayers For Russia

A solemn liturgy was held last Tuesday in the St. Resurrection Church in Wayside, conducted by Archbishop Victor and participated in by the church choir and other members of the clergy. A large congregation was present, including Mr. N. N. Miakazawa, representative of the Imperial Japanese Military Mission, Gen. V. I. Karpov, Gen. A. F. Guschin, Mr. M. N. Tretiakov and other notables. After the liturgy a prayer was said for the resurrection of Russia. Later tea was served in the church chancellory, after which Archbishop Victor, Archimandrite Father Feodor and Archimandrite Father Dionisyi visited the Russian School where they gave each class questions on religious knowledge and declared themselves very satisfied.

Gen. L. M. Adamovitch, Commander of the Russian Detachment of the French Police, left Shanghai on two months' leave last Friday. Gen. Adamovitch sailed in the Conte Verde for Manila where his son, an engineer, is employed in a large American firm.

The announcement of the proposed repatriation of British and French troops from North China has struck uneasiness into the hearts of bar and cabaret owners doing business in that part of the country. As a lage percentage of their patrons are French and British soldiers, it is feared that their departure will cause a serious slump or even complete crash. Russian girls working in these concerns are also threatened with unemployment.

Cathedral Wedding

A pretty wedding was held in the Russian Cathedral last Wednesday between Miss L. P. Golikova, daughter of a Manchoukuo businessman, and Lieut. P. I. Gapanovitch, of the Russian Regiment of the S.V.C. The ceremony was conducted by Father Sergei Borodin, and the choir sang impressively under the direction of Choir-Master M. K. Shuliakovsky. Among those many present were Mr. Charles Metzler, Col. and Mrs. J. V. Hornby, Maj. Graham, Maj. and Mrs. K. Corbin, and Maj. and Mrs. S. D. Ivanov, Gen. L. M. Adamovitch, Maj. and Mrs. Bartley and others. After the wedding a cocktail party was held at the headquarters of the Russian Regiment on the Bund. The newlyweds were recipients of a large number of valuable presents.

Last Tuesday Mrs. V. S. Korobova, young wife of an employee of the Shanghai "Zaria," went to the hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity to visit a friend. She took off her coat in the waiting room, proceeded to the sick ward, and after taking a few steps fell down in a swoon. In spite of immediate medical aid she passed away in a few minutes. Death had come through a heart-attack. The deceased, who was 37 years of age, is survived by her husband and two daughters, one fifteen years old and the other six.

On Sunday, the day of the Marine Cadet Corps in Imperial Russia, graduates of the Corps attended a service in the St. Nicholas Church. At 7.30 in the evening the traditional supper for graduates, their families and guests was held in the ex-Officers' Club, which was followed by dancing lasting until a late hour.

Russian Theatre Drama

"The audience is requested to rise. The Court is entering!" Thus last Tuesday started the latest play in the Russian Theatre, which actually was not a play at all but a faithful reproduction of procedure in the old Russian Court. The defendant was "Vera Mirtzeva' (played by Z.A. Pribitkova), who was accused of killing her lover and who admitted herself guilty of the charge but, with admirable feminine logic, held herself morally innocent. The fourteen good men and true of the jury were asked to step up from the audience, and with their present-day clothes provided marked contrast to the colourful court regalia and the flowing beard of the Judge.

The scene of the murder was reconstructed on the back portion of the stage while the "courtroom" was plunged into darkness, and showed the murdered lover to be a reptilious creature who used his pretence of love only to wheedle money from Vera and who finally threatened to blackmail her husband unless she gave him 40,000 roubles that very evening.

Accidentally groping her way to a revolver Vera demanded that he return her the letters she had so trustingly sent him; he lunged at her; she pressed the trigger. The various witnesses who followed— actors and actresses who had been given their parts—injected drama, humour and pathos under cross-amination of the lawyer and the prosecuting attorney.

The latter two, Mr. Slobodchikoff and Mr. Morozoff respectively, are actually attorneys-at-law, and it was plain that on the eloquence of their final speeches, which were quite unrehearsed, depended the verdict of the unrehearsed jury. From his venerable white locks to his sweeping gestures Mr. Slobodchikoff was quite the old-style Russian lawyer and, using every appeal to the emotions and every trick of eloquence, succeeded in rescuing his client from being packed off in chains to Siberia.

The "Not Guilty" verdict of the jury, who pondered and debated backstage for over a quarter of an hour, was very popular with the audience, a large portion of which was composed of women.

At the general meeting of the local Cossack Union held on Sunday new officers were chosen, the revisionary committee elected and an account of the Union's activities during the past year given.

Poverty in Harbin

Information from Harbin has it that the Russian population of that city has of late been greatly impoverished. Employees of civic and private concerns must content themselves with a monthly salary of 40 to 60 gobi, while salaries of 90 to 100 gobi are very rare. In view of this, Russians are forced to renovate their old clothing instead of buying new apparel. It is specially difficult for them to buy new shoes, but for 6 or 8 gobi shoemakers promise to make old shoes as good as new. Inexpensive warm underclothing has completely disappeared from the market. There is hardly any coal, and house wives are sometimes forced to stand in line for it from as early as 1 a.m. Breadlines have come into being, and only one half kilo of butter is sold to each man. It is of little wonder that many Harbinites are today dreaming of Shanghai as of a heavenly paradise.

Organized a few years ago, the Library of the Union of Russian Great War Invalids is today one of the largest in the colony and boasts up to 10,000 books.

One of the closest aides of the late Gen. D. L. Horvath, Gen. M. V. Kolobov is residing in Peiping where he has just published a book on the Russian Orthodox Mission. The book is liberally illustrated and gives a comprehensive history of the Mission's activities in this country during the past 250 years. Gen. Kolobov is the father of Mrs. George A. Sapojnikoff.

Memorial Service

A requiem service for the late Mr. E. Bachtin and the late Mr. B. Pelgorsky, graduates of the Cadet Corps, who were killed when fire was opened by the local Soviet Consulate on demonstrators before the building on November 7, 1927, was held in the St. Nicholas' Military Church last week. At the same time a requiem service was held in remembrance of all former graduates of the Khabarovsk and the Omsk Military Schools.

A general meeting of the Russian Medical Society was held on Friday, November 17, in the Russian Hospital, at which Dr. M. A. Berger read a paper on allergies.

In connection with the arrival here of Archbishop Victor, a number of personalities in the colony who have done more than their share in the cause of charity and education have been awarded special diplomas with the gratitude of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China for their valuable work.

Dr. N. N. Kuznetzov, who left for Europe on long leave last spring, and who has visited Italy and Yugoslavia during his travels, is returning here next month. Dr. N. N. Kuznetzov is the medical officer of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Compulsory Saving Scheme Suggested

Mr. J. M. Keynes Offers Plan to Offset Drastic Post-War Slump Effects

London, Nov. 19.

A compulsory savings system to aid British economy survive the rigours of war was proposed today by the eminent economist, Mr. J. M. Keynes, who has developed his scheme with a view to avoid otherwise disastrous post-war effects. He declares that his scheme will prevent prices from shooting up and, therefore, will preclude the necessity for commercially tragic descents after the war.

Salaries, Mr. Keynes says, should be paid all employees in full at the higher level already in force, but not the full amounts should be paid over in cash. A proportion of the total, to be determined by the salary itself, should be put aside in postal savings accounts for the workers. Thus, the economist points out, employees will in reality be getting wartime salaries, but will be saving a fraction and thus will not spend as much as they otherwise would on luxuries which the industrialists find it inconvenient to produce now.

The compulsory savings should be blocked for the duration of the war, but would be opened upon the return of peace. Non-taxable incomes would not be subject to the savings restrictions, which should apply with greater effect on the higher-income classes.

New Resources for Government

Enforcement of this system, Mr. Keynes declared, would give the British Government £400,000,000 annually and would raise none of the obstacles that usually obstruct the floating of loans.

Today, in Britain as in other belligerent countries, the armaments industry is supplanting other industries. Prices of commodities and luxuries therefore have gone up. Wages, to balance this increase, have also been increased, especially since a number of technical experts have come into their own since the outbreak of war. Since salaries have been increased and employees have more money to spend, the demand for merchandise and luxuries has become greater and the amount of money for buying such luxuries, which are becoming rare, has also increased.

It is to avoid this actually unnecessary expenditure, Mr. Keynes declares, that he proposes his scheme. It would serve to save money for the masses and keep it aside for them until the time that both they and the country would need it most—at the conclusion of the war.—Havas.

IMPROVED anti-air raid dugouts are being erected under the auspices of the Szechuen Provincial Government for the benefit of the general populace of Chengtu, according to General Ho Kuo-kwang, Director of General Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Chungking, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." The casualties resulting from Japanese air raids over Chungking and Chengtu, General Ho declared, have been greatly reduced as a result of the establishment of strong dugouts. General Chiang Kai-shek, General Ho said, is taking a personal interest in the administrative progress of Szechuen province, the report concludes.

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